

# Jordan Times

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 جوردان تايمز: صحيفة سياسية مستقلة منشورة عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية "الرأي"

**Tripoli militia leader shot dead**  
 TRIPOLI, Lebanon (R) — Gunmen Monday killed the leader of a leftist militia involved in fighting with a rival faction in the northern Lebanese port of Tripoli, security sources said. Armed men broke into the home of Nabil Al Hafez, leader of the Nasserite Organisation, killed him and wounded two other members of the group, the sources said. The Nasserite Organisation had earlier fought small-arms battles with a rival leftist group called the Nasser Forces, in which several people were wounded, they added. The Nasserite Organisation is known to have broken away from the Nasser Forces, but the cause of the fighting was not immediately clear. The sources said the battle was limited to one part of Tripoli and did not affect annual school-leaving examinations being held elsewhere in the city.

**9-day-old receives heart transplant**  
 LONDON (AP) — A nine-day-old girl received a new heart Monday in 5½ hours of surgery, becoming the world's youngest heart transplant patient. The three-kilogramme infant was reported in stable condition after the operation. The baby, Hollie Roffey, was born with the left side of her heart missing. In surgery that began at about midnight Sunday, she received the heart of a unidentified Dutch baby who died three days after birth, hospital officials said. Dr. Magdi Yacoub, a heart surgeon, flew to the Netherlands to retrieve the heart for the transplant surgery at London's national heart hospital. "The patient seems to be doing quite well," said hospital administrator Tom Cosgrove. "The operation was a success and required a very delicate touch." The youngest previous heart transplant patient was a 2½-week-old baby who received the first U.S. heart transplant in 1967 but died in a New York hospital 6½ hours after the surgery.

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## Israelis report blasts, attacks in Lebanon

TEL AVIV (R) — Two cars, one of them heavily laden with explosives, blew up early Monday in the village of Naqura in South Lebanon but caused no casualties, an Israeli army spokesman said. He added that an anti-tank rocket was fired at an Israeli position on Dibbin Heights near Marjayoun Monday but missed its target. In a third incident, a roadside bomb exploded as an Israeli patrol passed near the village of Tibnit, the spokesman said. There were no casualties, he said.

## U.S. helicopter crashes in Suez

CAIRO (AP) — A helicopter based on a ship chartered to the United States navy crashed into the Gulf of Suez in the Red Sea off the Egyptian coast Monday, but the four-man crew were rescued, apparently unharmed, a U.S. embassy spokesman said. Ed Bernier, a spokesman for the U.S. embassy in Cairo, told the Associated Press that the crash occurred just before 12 p.m. local time (0900 GMT), and that it appeared to have been caused by headwinds while the chopper was on a resupply mission.

## Ramadan opens new Tigris bridge

BAGHDAD (R) — Iraq's First Deputy Prime Minister Taha Yassin Ramadan Monday opened a new 600-metre bridge across the Tigris River in the centre of Baghdad. The bridge, built by the South-Korean Daelim construction company, cost \$37 million and was completed in 38 months. "The opening of the new 'al rashid' span brings to 12 the number of bridges in the city with a population of four million. Five of the bridges have been built since the start of Iraq's war with Iran in September 1980.

## Tokyo, Moscow to discuss Mideast

TOKYO (R) — Japan and the Soviet Union will hold talks on the Middle East in Moscow beginning in mid-August, a Japanese Foreign Ministry official said Monday. The meeting will be the first between the two nations to discuss situations in third countries, although previous talks have been held on United Nations-related matters, he said. The two countries will exchange views on the Iran-Iraq war and the situation in Lebanon in particular, the official said.

## Gulf states to review oil storage

RIYADH (R) — Oil experts from Saudi Arabia and five other Gulf countries begin talks here Tuesday on a collective oil storage policy to face possible emergencies, official sources said Monday. They said experts from Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Bahrain and the United Arab Emirates will discuss a Kuwaiti working paper which proposes a unified oil storage capacity for the six states to meet domestic demand and in emergencies. They gave no further details.

# Israel, U.S. reject Soviet peace plan

TEL AVIV (Agencies) — Israel and the United States Monday rejected a Soviet proposal for an international conference on the Middle East with the participation of the two superpowers and all parties involved in the Arab-Israeli conflict.

Avi Pazner, spokesman for Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir, said Israel views the Soviet proposal as a "propaganda ploy" and "an idea that cannot work." In Washington, U.S. State Department spokeswoman Anita Stockman said: "The question of an international conference has come up many times, the United States has always been opposed to it." She added that Washington does not see where a Soviet participation in such a conference "would be helpful." Mr. Pazner said the Soviet Union, which severed diplomatic ties with Israel in 1967, "can hardly be considered an uncommitted country, obviously it sides with the Arabs." He called the conference idea a "propaganda ploy by the Soviet Union." Mr. Pazner said in a telephone interview that Israel's approach is to negotiate individually with Arab countries as it did with Egypt to reach the U.S.-mediated treaty signed in 1979.

## Major Palestinian factions plan top-level meeting in Algiers

TUNIS (R) — A high-level Palestinian meeting intended to put finishing touches to a reconciliation agreement between major factions of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) is due to begin in Algiers within the next 24 hours, PLO officials in Tunis said Monday. Khaled Al Hassan, spokesman for the PLO's mainstream Fatah commando group, said the Algiers meeting aimed to set a date for convening the PLO parliament-in-exile, the Palestine National Council (PNC), which has been repeatedly delayed by inter-PLO differences. It is the latest in a tortuous series of negotiations to reconcile PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat's Fatah group with the so-called "democratic alliance" of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP), the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine (DFLP), the Palestine Liberation Front and the Palestinian Communist Party. Mr. Hassan said the Fatah delegation would be headed by Khalil Al Wazir (Abu Jihad). Mr. Arafat's military deputy, he said, the other PLO factions were expected to be represented by their leaders, including the PFLP's George Habash and the DFLP's Nayef Hawatmeh. If the presence of Mr. Habash and Mr. Hawatmeh is confirmed, it will be the highest-level meeting between Fatah and the four factions since last year. Previous meetings have been at the level of deputy leaders. The "democratic alliance" broke off relations with Mr. Arafat after his December visit to Cairo, which is boycotted by most Arab states due to its 1979 separate peace treaty with Israel.

## Army clears Beirut barricades, keeps Murabitoun-PSP peace

BEIRUT (Agencies) — Bulldozers shovelled away more barricades on Beirut's "green line" Monday and the last U.S. combat troops began to withdraw to American warships off the Lebanese coast. A newly formed force of about 2,500 Muslim and Christian soldiers supervised civil construction workers clearing debris still blocking some roads between mainly Muslim west Beirut and the predominantly Christian east. Brigadier Mohammad Al Hajji, commander of the 5,000-strong Beirut garrison from which the force is drawn, told Reuters new crossing points would open on Wednesday to coincide with "Armed Forces Day" celebrations. As work proceeded, the last U.S. combat troops left over from the defunct Multi-National Force (MNF) began leaving a seafort compound in west Beirut containing the U.S. and British embassies, which have both moved to new premises (See page 2). The present army operation, which began on Saturday, is designed to remove all militia barricades, re-open all roads and consolidate army control throughout the capital. The first major test of the security plan came Sunday when fighting between rival militias in west Beirut killed two civilians and wounded nine. Troops eventually moved in to separate the combatants and Monday patrolled in strength to prevent further violence. Prime Minister Rashid Karami briefed President Amin Gemayel on the results of his visit to Saudi Arabia where he sought to persuade King Fahd to resume large-scale reconstruction aid (Lebanon reconstruction to cost \$35 billion, page 2). Mr. Karami said Sunday Saudi Arabia had agreed to give Lebanon "much more" than \$450 million pledged under a 1979 Arab League agreement. Saudi experts would be coming to Beirut to assess Lebanon's reconstruction needs, he added. However, newspapers Monday said the money would not be forthcoming unless the Saudis were satisfied that lasting stability had returned to Lebanon. They said the Saudi government was still sceptical about security in Beirut. Saudi diplomats left west Beirut after militias seized it in February and have not yet returned. Elsewhere in Lebanon, inhabitants of the 'Ain Al Hilweh Palestinian refugee camp in the south went on strike and blocked roads with burning tyres to protest the killing by Israeli troops of an 18-year-old Palestinian youth Friday. The battle in Beirut, which erupted in the middle class Sakiet Al Janzir neighbourhood, was the



**BRAWL AT OLYMPICS:** Egyptian football player Ibrahim Awadallah lies on the ground after being hit by an Italian opponent as Italy's (left to right) Aldo Serena, Ricardo Ferri and another player walk past during the Egypt-Italy Olympic football match in Los Angeles Saturday (Italy defeats Egypt 1-0, page 6)

## Israelis order closure of Najah University

TEL AVIV (Agencies) — Israeli military authorities closed Al Najah University in the occupied West Bank for four months Monday following a "nationalistic" Palestinian exhibit, a government spokeswoman said. A search conducted at the university in the northern West Bank city of Nablus revealed "large quantities of hostile and inflammatory nationalistic materials calling for armed struggle and support of the Palestine Liberation Organisation," said a spokeswoman for the West Bank occupation authorities. Al Najah was closed in February for three days by the occupation authorities. Another Palestinian university — Birzeit near the city of Ramallah — was ordered shut down for three months in February in retaliation for anti-Israeli demonstrations and exhibits. The university's Palestine Week Exhibit featured "posters, books, slogans and manifestos urging anti-Israel violence," the spokeswoman said, in a statement distributed by the government press office. The statement also said the university has been a focus of hostile and inflammatory activity and a number of gatherings have been held there urging support of PLO-member organisations. Efforts to contact university officials by telephone were unsuccessful. A man who answered the phone and identified himself as a guard said "everyone went home and the area is closed." The spokeswoman, Alise Shazar, said in a telephone interview that the search yielded "two truckloads of anti-Israel material, including a manual on guerrilla warfare, as well as knives, an axe, brass knuckles and several dummy M-16 rifles made of plastic." She also said the authorities were holding a student and two university guards for questioning. But Palestinian sources said most of the material confiscated by the occupation authorities was related to Palestinian history and folklore. They said the authorities have arrested 10 people.

## Islamabad says Kabul responsible for blasts

PESHAWAR, Pakistan (R) — Three bomb blasts at the weekend in Pakistan's North-West Frontier Province, which borders Afghanistan, were the work of Kabul's secret police Khad, a senior local official said Monday. Peshawar Commissioner Jehan Zeb Khan told journalists the bombs, which killed 10 people and injured more than 40, were part of a "growing campaign to terrorise Afghans fighting against Kabul's communist government." Mr. Khan, the senior official in the provincial capital of Peshawar, dismissed rumours that the bomb which exploded outside the headquarters of the Islamic fundamentalist party Hezb-i-Islami was planned by the group's rivals. Afghans from other parties have said the blast could be in retaliation for Hezb-i-Islami's tactics inside Afghanistan. Many groups accuse Hezb-i-Islami of fighting them rather than Soviet troops, a charge party leader Gulbuddin Hekmatyar denies. Mr. Khan said none of the dozen or so guerrilla parties based in Peshawar had an interest in starting a bloody feud. "The bombs naturally came from Afghanistan," he argued. He said Pakistani authorities learned 10 days ago of an earlier but bungled Khad plan to murder Mr. Hekmatyar, the apparent target of Saturday's blast which killed four people and injured 12. Pakistan wants Afghan rebels out of Peshawar, page 8

## Hijackers threaten to blow up Venezuelan jetliner

CARACAS (R) — Unidentified hijackers have repeated threats to blow up a Venezuelan airliner grounded on the Dutch Caribbean island of Curacao unless their demands are met, government officials on the island said Monday. The hijackers have demanded arms and ammunition, a helicopter and \$5 million ransom for the passengers. The airliner flew to Curacao from the neighbouring Dutch island of Aruba earlier Monday after an earlier deadline to blow it up there expired. In Caracas, Interior Minister Octavio Lepage said the hijackers had also asked for route maps to Europe, Asia and Saudi Arabia and had repeated a threat to blow up the jet and its 87 passengers and crew unless their demands were met. Officials in Curacao said one of them was holding a gun to the pilot's head. The plane was refuelled at the hijackers' demand and moved to the end of the runway but gave no sign of an imminent takeoff. The Curacao government is trying to persuade the hijackers to free the 12 children on board. Dutch Antilles Acting Prime Minister Don Martina was leading negotiations with the hijackers from the control tower at Curacao international airport. The hijackers have not identified themselves with any political or ethnic group, officials said. However police in Aruba, where the plane spent Sunday night, said they believed there were two of them, both heavily armed. One is thought to be a Haitian, who according to the passenger list is named Dominique Huerfante. Diplomatic sources in Caracas said he had a background in exile politics. The officials denied reports that shots were fired early Monday morning when the plane was still in Aruba. Later on Monday, the hijackers freed four passengers in return for water, an airport spokesman told Reuters by phone. The two adults, a child and a baby, are all from the Dutch Antilles, the spokesman said.

## No Israeli party will be able to keep promises, observer asserts

TEL AVIV (AP) — The party that manages to grab the brass ring in Israel's election process will not have enough strength to keep its campaign promises, a top political scientist said Monday. So even though no one knows yet who won last week's national election, the loser has been clearly identified as Israel. "As an observer, I'm sad for the republic," said Hanoch Smith, Israel's best known political pollster and an immigrant from the United States. "It will be difficult, nearly impossible, for any government to enact strict economic measures or a firm foreign policy," he told the Associated Press in an interview. The U.S. government, Israel's main financial supporter with \$2.7 billion in aid last year, had hoped the election would provide a mandate to enact tough medicine needed to slow an annual inflation rate of above 400 per cent and curb a \$22.7 billion foreign debt. There was also hope that, if pre-election polls were right and the opposition Labour Party won handily, negotiations might begin with Jordan on the future of the occupied West Bank and Israel might begin withdrawing from occupied southern Lebanon. Labour said both issues were among its priorities.

## W. German government faces crisis

BONN (R) — A dispute over the environment forced West Germany's governing coalition party leaders into emergency session Monday and compelled the return of vacationing parliamentary deputies. Chancellor Helmut Kohl broke off an Austrian holiday in an effort to quell a rebellion in the small Free Democratic Party (FDP) and present a united government front over the starting up of a coal-burning power station without pollution controls. Parliament is expected to hold an extraordinary session Tuesday to discuss the issue, controversial in this stronghold of environmentalists where concern over pollution-induced "acid rain" has been especially marked. The government wants the Buschhaus plant, near Helmstedt on the border with East Germany, to go on stream without waiting for development of equipment to siphon off the thousands of tonnes of poisonous sulphur dioxide it would emit. The filtering apparatus, expected to cost about 200 million marks (\$68 million), would be fitted in 1987. Parliament, in deliberations non-binding on the government, resolved last month that Buschhaus should not be allowed to operate without the equipment. The cabinet came up with a compromise to cut present pollution by closing one old power station and curbing another's output while simultaneously opening Buschhaus. This would curtail sulphur-dioxide emissions, a major component of "acid rain" which is destroying German forests. But the opposition Social Democratic (SPD) and radical Greens parties countered by forcing parliament's recall to forestall any attempt to override its recommendation. As has often been the case, Chancellor Kohl's troubles have been complicated by the Free Democrats, the smallest of the three parties who make up his coalition. Although the compromise was put forward by one of their leaders, some FDP members say the government cannot simply ignore parliament's feelings about Buschhaus. Recently, the FDP torpedoed Mr. Kohl's attempts to push an amnesty bill through parliament which would have saved from prosecution people who made illegal donations to political parties.

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# U.S. embassy Marine guards start pulling out of Beirut

BEIRUT (AP) — The last U.S. Marine combat force in Lebanon, the remnant of a series of amphibious units stationed here for almost two years, began its pullout at dawn Monday to American Navy ships offshore.

The operation will end the 22-month American military presence in Lebanon, and coincides with a move of U.S. embassy offices to two new sites in the capital and its suburbs.

The Marines departing on Monday were part of a 90 to 100-man unit stationed in west Beirut to guard U.S. embassy compound on the seaside Corniche Boulevard following a suicide bombing in April last year against the U.S. embassy that left 63 people dead, including 17 Americans.

Three armoured amphibious vehicles, called "amtracs," were the only ones ashore. At 5:15 a.m. (0215 GMT), Marines pulled aside anti-vehicle barriers and barbed wire from the eastern entrance of the heavily guarded and blockaded compound of the U.S. embassy. The vehicles, each carrying a crew of four, drove about 100 metres to a small boat harbour, splashed into the water and floated for a kilometre to two U.S. ships waiting offshore.

The vehicles were met at the boat harbour by Lebanese militia commander Saleh Deek. Each of the amtracs was guided down a steep dirt slide into the water by a Marine and a militiaman, while local fishing boats marked out the channel.

A Marine officer jumped off one amtrak and, standing ankle-deep in water, hugged Mr. Deek and said goodbye.

The U.S. embassy is located in Ein Mreisseh, a predominantly Druze neighbourhood in west Beirut. The local Druze militia provided protection and help for the U.S. Marines, despite the Marines' battles with Druze militiamen at the International Airport last year.

The remaining Marines were to pull out by helicopter Tuesday, U.S. sources said. No announcement of the pullout was made, and U.S. embassy spokesman John Stewart said strict orders had been issued by the U.S. military that no one would be allowed in the embassy compound, including photographers and reporters, until the last Marine had left.

He said embassy requests to arrange coverage of the departure had been refused by the U.S. Navy commander of the 6th Fleet.

U.S. Marines were stationed at Beirut International Airport from September 1982, to February 1984, as part of a four-nation Multinational Force.

The force, also made up of British, French and Italian troops, pulled out last February and March upon the outbreak of Beirut's latest civil war. The Americans have suffered 259 fatalities, including 241 killed in a suicidal bomb attack against the headquarters at Beirut Airport last October. Most of the U.S. Marines were pulled out to ships offshore in February leaving only the small unit at the embassy.

U.S. officials said earlier that once the embassy had moved out of the conspicuous compound on the seafloor to another building 500 metres away, the Marine amphibious unit would not be needed and could go on other missions or return home.

The U.S. embassy has hired an extra guard force drawn from local militia to protect the new embassy site in west Beirut and the annex in east Beirut where embassy personnel will live. The force will supplement the regular 15-man Marine security unit.

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## Thatcher advocates military intervention in Gulf

KUWAIT (AP) — British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher was quoted Monday as saying Britain, the United States and other Western powers will intervene militarily in the Gulf region if the Strait of Hormuz were closed and international navigation impeded.

But in an interview with the newspaper Al Qabas she also said "military intervention will be our last resort after peaceful means are exhausted."

Mrs. Thatcher said that her government was holding "intensive contacts" with the concerned parties, the Arab Gulf states, the U.S. and European governments in quest of an end to the 46-month-old Iran-Iraq war through diplomatic means. Britain backed all peace bids toward that end including efforts by the United Nations secretary general, she said.

She totally backed the "wisdom" of the U.S. administration in planning to intervene only at the invitation of states in the Gulf region and that peaceful efforts should first be exhausted.

"If the peace-making failed and we are invited to participate, we shall consult with the U.S. and the states of the region on the merits of military action to guarantee freedom of navigation in the Gulf waterway and the Strait of Hormuz," she said.

Mrs. Thatcher said her government had refused to sell chemical weapons to the warring parties, and that this ban covered eight types of chemical elements which could be turned into lethal weapons.

Mrs. Thatcher's interview came to the background of a lull in the so-called tanker war, the spillover of the Iraq-Iran fighting on the oil shipping navigation channels in the Gulf.

The lull has been accompanied by conciliatory statements from the Iranian leadership. The speaker of the Iranian Parliament, Hashemi Rafsanjani said last

week that while Iran had not changed its basic condition, Tehran was now pursuing the "diplomatic way" for ending the conflict.

Cautious signs of welcome are beginning to emerge in the Gulf in re-action to Mr. Rafsanjani's statement, starting with the officials and media in this Gulf state which lies closest to the Gulf war zone and is most vulnerable among the lower Gulf Arab states to the spillover of the hostilities.

Al Seyassah newspaper welcomed the "olive branch extended by Iran... even though it comes late and Iran should have dropped much earlier that ugly nervousness that isolated it from the world. Yet a step is better than none at all."

Parliament Speaker Youssef Al Adasani expressed hope that the period of calm now reigning in the Gulf would be an opportunity for the Iranian leadership to "revise its stand and realise the immensity of the dangers resulting from the continuation of the hostilities."

"Iran should respond to peace-making efforts to spare the people of the region, including the people of Iran, the woes and perils

of this war," Al Adasani said in statements to the press.

He was referring in particular to efforts currently being drummed up by a pan-Islamic committee headed by Gambian President Dawda Jawara on behalf of the 45-nation Organisation of Islamic Conference (OIC). Iraq has welcomed the mediation bid by the committee, but Iran has been desisting.

However another Kuwaiti newspaper Al Raj Al Aam warned that the peace overture made by Mr. Rafsanjani "could only be a mask to divert attention" and help Iran gain time for military and economic consolidation.

The radical newspaper expressed the belief that Iran was out to neutralise the lower Gulf states and sow a wedge between them and Iraq, and to get pressure exercised on Iraq to call off its avowed aim of destroying the main Iranian oil terminal at Kharg.

"But certainly all of us Arabs in the Gulf and the rest of the Arab World hope that Mr. Rafsanjani's talk of diplomatic action is meant seriously," the paper added.

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## Italian minister visits Libya

ROME (R) — Italian Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti left for Libya Monday for talks on commercial co-operation and to discuss British interests, which Italy is looking after following a break in relations between Britain and Libya.

He is expected to meet Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi Tuesday.

Mr. Andreotti will spend two days at meetings of a mixed Italo-Libyan Commission on Commercial, Scientific and Technical Co-operation set up in 1979.

## Israeli president to hold informal talks

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (AP) — President Chaim Herzog has decided to open early talks with the two major parties to explore the possibility of a Likud-Labour alliance aimed at breaking a post-election deadlock, a top aide said Monday.

The informal talks will begin Tuesday even before Mr. Herzog has official election results, said Mr. Herzog's aide. The president traditionally holds such talks and invites one party to try to form a government only after official election results have been released.

Neither the ruling Likud Bloc nor the opposition Labour Party received enough votes after Monday's election to easily form a coalition of at least 61 seats in the 120-member Knesset, or parliament.

Both parties have agreed to the idea of a Likud-Labour alliance, but both think they should lead such a coalition.

Mr. Herzog will start formal talks with the two major parties and other parliamentary factions Wednesday, after he receives official election results from the Central Election Committee.

He will only formally invite one of the two major parties to form a government after he has finished these talks.

Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir held talks Monday with the two members of the orthodox Agudat Israel Party, which won two seats in the Knesset. Aguda leader Rabbi Avraham Shapira said his party had not yet decided which way it would lean.

Labour leader Shimon Peres said in an Israeli Radio interview that despite earlier reports, he believed a second orthodox party was not yet in Likud's pocket.

The leader of the four-seat Sephardi Torah Guardians Party known as Shas said Sunday night his party felt ideologically closer to Likud.

But Mr. Peres said he believed the Shas decision to negotiate with Shamir did not mean a definite alliance.

Mr. Peres also told the radio that he promised former Chief Rabbi Ovadia Yosef, Shas's spiritual leader, not to disturb the status quo on state and religion.

Mr. Peres said that if his other coalition partners Citizens' Rights Movement and the Shitui Party, did not like his promises to the religious parties, "the majority will impose its will on the minority."

But this led to a potential rebellion. Mordechai Wisnubski, a member of Shitui, said in a radio interview that Shitui, at least was "not in anyone's pocket... We are an independent party which won't accept dictates unless we're convinced that it is necessary."

Mr. Wisnubski said Labour must also consider the demands of its non-religious coalition partners and warned that if Labour gave in to the religious parties, it would be "a clear invitation for the pressures of the religious parties... their appetites will grow and so will their demands... these declarations are unwise and won't help the coalition talks."

He also threatened that although Shitui would not allow a Labour government to fall, it might not join a Labour-led coalition which tried to dictate that the "who is a Jew" law would pass.

The so-called "who is a Jew" law would deprive Jews converted to Judaism by reform and conservative rabbis, mainly in the United States, of the right to immigrate to Israel under the law of return.

Support of the Sephardi Torah Guardians is not enough to assure Mr. Shamir of a majority in the Knesset but it could have a psychological effect on three other religious parties that won a total of seven seats, Israeli Radio said. Those parties have not yet decided which major party to support.

Rabbi Yitzhak Peretz was expected to demand tougher state adherence to Jewish religious law and increased funding for religious institutions serving Sephardic Jews of Middle Eastern origin.

Labour won 44 Knesset seats in the July 23 election and the governing Likud Bloc won 41. Both have been trying to line up support among smaller parties for the 61 seats needed for a majority in the 120-member Knesset.

The decision by the Sephardi Torah Guardians assured Shamir of 52 votes in the Knesset.

The Tefiya Party, with five seats, is a member of his present governing coalition and Israeli news media say the two Knesset members from the Morasha Party are also likely to support Mr. Shamir.

Labour, which has won the support of the Citizens' Rights Movement and the Shitui Party, each with three seats, has seen up 50 seats. But the four-member Communist group and the two-man Progressive List for Peace were also expected to give tacit support to Labour without formally joining its coalition.

The other major religious group, the National Religious Party, with four seats, served in Mr. Shamir's government. Its leader, Interior Minister Yosef Burg, said he expected it to reach a decision within 48 hours on whether to stay with Mr. Shamir or switch to Labour.

Former Defence Minister Ezer Weizman's Yahad Party, which won three seats, still has not announced its plans. Mr. Weizman is reported to be leaning toward Labour, although he has said he favours a national unity government including both Likud and Labour.

Although Labour outpolled Likud, President Chaim Herzog need not give Labour the first chance to form a government. By law he must give the nod to the party with the best chance of forming a government, and Labour and Likud are in a race to line up enough support to influence Mr. Herzog's decision.

## Reconstruction of Lebanon to cost \$33b

BEIRUT (R) — Lebanon's Council for Development and Reconstruction (CDR) puts the cost of rebuilding war-torn Lebanon at an estimated \$33 billion, a council source said Monday.

The council, a government agency answerable to the Lebanese president and council of ministers, last year awarded \$217 million worth of contracts and loans for reconstruction, the source said.

He said \$117 millions of this had already been spent on development projects and the balance would be spent later.

About \$50 billion of the fund has been earmarked for loans to Lebanese industrialists, hit by nine years of war and violence, and \$33 million of this has been paid, the source said.

In allocating funds, the council gives priority to projects for housing, water, electricity, sewage, health services and schools.

The source said the cost of rebuilding Lebanon would be shared

equally by public and private sectors over a 10 years period.

Apart from external aid, the country has credit facilities worth some \$92 million with Lebanese banks and several foreign states, he added.

Prime Minister Rashid Karami said Sunday after a visit to Jeddah that Saudi Arabia would give Lebanon "much more" than \$450 million aid pledged under a 1979 Arab League agreement.

He told reporters that Saudi Arabia would send a specialist team under a cabinet minister to Beirut to assess Lebanon's reconstruction needs.

The council source said Lebanon has a credit agreement with Italy worth \$130 million, one with France for \$29 million and some \$80 million outstanding in American aid.

It also has an agreement with the European Community (EC) for aid of 50 million European Currency Units (\$38.6 million).

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## Pilgrims arrive in Saudi Arabia for annual Hajj

By Nicholas Moore  
Reuters

JEDDAH — The faithful are arriving in Saudi Arabia by jumbo jet and ocean liner for the annual hajj pilgrimage, a religious epic that poses huge organisational problems for the desert kingdom.

More than a million "guests of God" are expected from abroad, about a tenth of the Saudi population. With Saudis and resident aliens, the number finally congregated in worship on the Plain of Arafat, near Mecca, may exceed two million.

Last year, 2.5 million gathered bare-headed in searing heat for the afternoon of the Wuquf (standing), which is spent in prayer, repeating the cry: "here I am, oh God, here I am."

The Wuquf is held on the ninth day of the Islamic month of Dhul Hijjah.

To limit the numbers that press upon available space, transport, heatstroke centres and other facilities, the government this year is discouraging resident aliens who have already performed hajj from going again to Mecca.

The pilgrimage is an anxious time for the Saudi royal family officials and diplomats say.

The Saudis are held responsible by the Muslim faith for ensuring that pilgrims are able to make their devotions in an orderly and elevated atmosphere.

Next to an outbreak of epidemic disease, the government chiefly fears political disturbances involving Iranian pilgrims of the Shi'ite sect, whose revolutionary clerical rulers are ideological adversaries.

In conciliatory mood after a flare-up in the Gulf "tanker war", Saudi Arabia has said it will welcome a record 150,000 Iranians, including Parliamentary Speaker Hashemi Rafsanjani.

Mr. Rafsanjani, representative of spiritual leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini in the inner council that sets Iranian policy for the conduct of the 46-month-old war against Iraq, is reported from Tehran to be still deciding whether to accept.

A Saudi government official, speaking privately, said: "The hajj is a time of renewal. We hope that it could be a time of peacemaking."

Another official, Jeddah Airport Director Zuhair Sindi, referred to the hazard of disease and stressed that health checks on arriving pilgrims were particularly

strict. Mr. Sindi is in the front line of coping with the influx.

He said he expected a record 800,000 to arrive gradually by air, but to leave in a rush after the hajj. Up to 140 extra flights could be needed on peak days, with around 90,000 people in the hajj Terminal at any one time.

The terminal, opened in 1981, is a structure of tent-like fibreglass domes slung from pylons and covering 40 hectares (99 acres). The terminal which also has prayer areas, a souk (market) and clinics, can handle 10 jumbo jets at a time.

Mr. Sindi said he hoped it would not take more than four hours to process a pilgrim through formalities. But he urged that interpreters accompany each national group. Buses are provided for the 75 kilometre trip to Mecca.

Statistics for 1983 compiled by the hajj Research Centre of Saudi Arabia's Umm Al Qura University showed that most pilgrims were aged over 35. Egypt, North Yemen, Pakistan and Nigeria send the greatest numbers.

Numbers from Nigeria will be cut to 20,000 this year from 70,000 in 1983. Nigerian diplomats say, reflecting austerity measures in the oil-exporting country that has been hit by a

slump in the world petroleum market. Indonesia, another cash-poor nation, may also send fewer pilgrims.

Nigeria grants its pilgrims a foreign exchange allowance equivalent to about \$1,000. Jeddah sources said, indicating the basic cost of hajj to a pilgrim apart from air or sea fares.

Saudi officials say tents for the stay in Mecca should range between 1,000 and 1,500 Saudi riyals (between \$300 and about \$400). Further charges are levied for guides assigned to each group, transport and other amenities.

But the kingdom stresses it no longer levies a tax. Before the production of Saudi Arabian oil, pilgrims were the main source of revenue in the Hejaz, the Red Sea littoral of Arabia that came under Saudi rule in 1924-25.

An official Saudi history says only 100,000 made the hajj then, adding that it fell to King Abdul Aziz Ibn Saud, founder of the modern kingdom, to end "the lawlessness which deterred Muslims from performing the hajj for fear of robbery and murder."

With the oil boom, the royal family has lavished billions of dollars on hajj amenities such as the

airport and on refurbishing the holy places. The surrounds of the sacred Kaaba in the Grand Mosque at Mecca are paved with gleaming marble.

Latest projects include a six-lane expressway costing about \$700 million linking Mecca with Medina, some 800 kilometres apart.

The hajj, however, remains a source of profit for the merchants, houses of Jeddah: Mr. Sindi said some airlines had to lay on extra freighter flights to move baggage accumulated by pilgrims who had been on shopping sprees.

The Interior Ministry has pledged to punish anyone found fleecing the faithful. For instance, bus drivers who make unauthorised halts and then "rent" the space in the shade of their vehicles to sweltering passengers will be fined 20 riyals (about \$6) for each pilgrim aboard.

A ministry pamphlet urged pilgrims to beware of touts, wear wrist tags, not to camp in the Grand Mosque and not to bring "pictures and political and ideological leaflets of a provocative and hurtful nature."

Anyone who did indulge in politics "should expect no lenience or forgiveness," it said.

## TV & RADIO

JORDAN TELEVISION		23:00	News Headlines
		23:05	Evening Show
		14:00	News Headlines
MAIN CHANNEL		BBC WORLD SERVICE	
15:30	Olympic Soccer: Iraq vs. Korea	630, 720, 1413 KHz	
17:00	Review of the Olympics		
19:10	Programme Review	06:00	Newsdesk 06:30 Patrick Mayrho's Music Box 06:45 Financial News 06:55 Reflections 07:00 World News 07:09 24 Hours News Summary 07:30 News Ideas 07:40 24 Hours 07:45 The World Today 08:00 Newsdesk 08:30 My Hero Have Always Been Cowboys 09:00 World News 09:09 24 Hours News Summary 09:30 Sports News 09:39 Network UK 10:00 World News 10:09 Reflections 10:15 Such Sweet Harmony 10:30 The Left-Handed Sleeper 11:00 World News 11:09 British News 11:15 The World Today 11:30 Financial News 11:40 Look Ahead 11:45 Sing A Song of London 12:00 Discovery 12:30 At the BBC 12:39 World News 12:59 News about Britain 13:15 Cricket Commentary 13:30 Sports International 14:00 World Newscast 14:15 A Chapter of Acutures 15:00 Sports News 15:09 World News 15:09 24 Hours: News Summary 15:30 Network UK 15:40 A Jolly Good Show 16:30 Cricket Commentary 16:40 Such Sweet Harmony 17:00 World Newscast 17:15 Outbid 17:30 Racing at Royal Ascot 18:00 World News 18:09 Commentary 18:15 Omnibus 18:45 The World Today 19:00 World News 19:09 Mediasian 19:09 Stand This Week 19:45 Sports Round-up 20:00 Newsdesk 20:30 Nature Notebook 20:40 The Farming World 21:00 Outlook: News Summary 21:39 Sports Market Report 21:45 Look Ahead 21:50 That's Trid 22:00 World News 22:09 24 Hours: News Summary 22:30 Sing A Song of London 22:45 A Chapter of Adventures 23:15 Letter from London 23:25 24 Hours 23:30 News Summary 23:45 Alternative 20:00 World News
20:00	Arabic Series		
21:30	Review of the Olympics		
22:30	Arabic Series		
23:00	News in Arabic		
23:10	Series Contd.		
24:00	Live transmission of the Olympics		
FOREIGN CHANNEL			
18:00	French Programme		
19:00	News in French		
19:15	News in Spanish		
19:30	News in Hebrew		
20:00	News in Arabic		
20:30	Take a letter Mr. Jones (Comedy)		
20:50	Science International		
21:05	Diana (Drama)		
22:00	News in English		
22:15	Wagner		
RADIO JORDAN			
855 KHz, AM & 99 MHz, FM & partly on 95.60 KHz, SW			
07:00	Light Music		
07:30	News Desk		
08:00	Morning Show		
10:00	News Summary		
10:05	Morning Show		
11:00	Pop Session		
12:00	News Summary		
12:05	Pop Session		
13:00	News Summary		
13:05	Pop Session		
14:00	News Bulletin		
14:10	Instrumentals		
14:30	Science Fiction		
15:00	Concert Hour		
16:00	News Summary		
16:05	Instrumentals		
16:30	Old Favourites		
17:00	Science Report		
17:30	Pop Session		
18:00	News Summary		
18:05	Pop Twenty		
19:00	Newsdesk		
19:30	Date with a Star		
20:00	Evening Show		
20:30	News Summary		
21:05	Evening Show		
22:00	News Summary		
22:00	Evening Show		

VOICE OF AMERICA	
MW 1260, SW 7200, 9505, 11740, 11925 and 13210 KHz;	
06:00	VOA Morning News: On the hour; news summaries; daily business report, science and medicine, sports and music. 12:00: News and U.S. opinion roundups; domestic and viewpoints, features. 17:00: News 17:10: Newswire 17:30: Special English News and Features 18:00: News 18:10: Focus on the World 18:30: News 18:40: News 19:10: Newswire 19:30: Special English News and Features 20:00: News



## Port delegation in Egypt for maritime discussions

AMMAN (Petra) — Aqaba Port Corporation (APC) Director General Murdi Qatamin left Amman Sunday at the head of a Jordanian delegation on a seven-day visit to Egypt. Al Ra'i Arabic daily newspaper said.

The visit of the Jordanian delegation came in response to an invitation from the Egyptian Ports and Lighthouses Corporation. Al Ra'i added. During the visit, the Jordanian delegation will discuss with Egyptian officials a number of subjects related to outgoing and incoming passenger, steamships and possibility of training some Jordanian officials from the APC on the maritime inspection works in Egypt.

The delegation will also discuss issues pertaining to the registration of steamships in the Arab ports, and operating and modernising the lighthouses based in the Tiran Straits to ensure the safety of maritime traffic in that area, according to the report.

## Zarqa electricity company switches on five villages

AMMAN (Petra) — Five villages in Zarqa district started receiving electricity Monday. The five villages are Um Al Suleih, Um Al Rumaynah, Al Kamsieh, Birein, and Al Ajlun.

The occasion was attended by under-secretary of the Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment Awad Al Tal, the ministry's general inspector, the Zarqa director of police, assistant district governor and the mayor of Hasameyyeh.

Director of Zarqa electricity company, Mr. Rabah Al Akhras, delivered a speech at the celebration in which he said that electrification of these villages is an implementation of the government's intention to connect all the rural areas with electric power.

Work on the project, which was financed through a JD 100,000 Russian loan, lasted for three months.

## Anani assesses cement, glass products marketing

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Industry, Trade and Tourism Jawad Al Anani chaired a meeting Monday of the cement marketing co-ordination committee which comprises representatives of the Jordan Cement Factories Company (JCFC) and the South Cement Company (SCC).

During the meeting they discussed co-operation between the two companies in marketing the cement locally and abroad. Attending the meeting were the ministry's under-secretary and members of the JCFC board of directors, the JCFC chairman and director-general as well as the SCC chairman and director-general.

Dr. Anani also chaired a meeting in which he discussed ways to unify efforts for marketing products of the Jordan Glass Factories Company locally. The meeting was attended by the company's chairman and director-general in addition to glass merchants in the country.

## Society forms team to increase awareness of kidney diseases

AMMAN (J.T.) — The general assembly of the Friends of the Kidney Patients Society held a meeting during which it approved the society's financial and administrative reports. During the session the society's members also re-elected the financial, social and administrative committees, according to a report in the Al Ra'i Arabic daily newspaper.

The society's general assembly also formed an information and cultural committee whose tasks will be to increase the awareness of people regarding kidney disease. The committee will also outline the role of healthy citizens in assisting kidney patients.

Also during the meeting, Dr. Yalawneh was re-elected president of the society for the next term.

The society was established in 1981 to assist kidney patients and to publicise information about them with the aim of assisting in the provision of cash and in-kind contributions to those in need.

## Arab experts to review consulting work

AMMAN (Petra) — A meeting of administrative consulting experts in the Arab countries will be held here at the Arab Organisation for Administrative Sciences (AOAS) headquarters at the end of August. The meeting aims to exchange expertise and views among Arab specialists regarding the problems facing Arab consultative work.

## Israel, U.S. reject Soviet call

(Continued from page 1)

the PLO, which Mr. Pazner Monday called "an organisation that wants the destruction of Israel".

Israel has occasional diplomatic contact with the Soviet Union despite the break in relations. Mr. Pazner said. Such contacts have been reported as unofficial conversations between ambassadors or other embassy personnel, often in Washington.

Mr. Pazner said there has been no high-level Israeli-Soviet meeting since 1981 when Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko met Mr. Shamir, who was then Israel's foreign minister, at the U.N. General Assembly in New York.

Mr. Shamir has said publicly that Israel was ready to resume ties with Moscow but it was up to the Soviets to initiate such a move because they broke relations with Israel.

Lacking diplomatic relations, Mr. Pazner said, Soviet intervention was "not useful". He said that if Middle East nations needed a mediator to talk to Israel, they could use the United States as they have in the past.

On Sunday, a senior government official rejected the Soviet call, but declined to discuss specific details of the proposal.

"I won't go into these details... a country that has no relations with a side in a conflict has lost its main role in a peace process and it is clear that such a proposal is not serious," the official said.

The official, who spoke on condition he not be identified, did not rule out the possibility that Israel would consider an international peace conference. Israel has been cool to the idea in the past.

The official stressed that Moscow could not play a central role as long as it lacked diplomatic relations with the Jewish state. If relations were restored, the official said in a telephone interview, "they could contribute to the peace process... we would consider the possibilities."

He also said the Soviet Union was not sincere in proposing peace while acting as a chief arms supplier to Syria and the PLO.

## 'No Israeli party can keep promises'

(Continued from page 1)

building and grant Palestinian "autonomy". And ethnic-based parties would insist on increased social welfare spending and assurances that unemployment would not increase.

As a result, Mr. Smith said that whichever party claims the premiership likely will not have enough support to last long. He predicted that any coalition based on such conflicting interests would soon disintegrate, sending Israelis back to the polls.

But a new election could well leave Israel in the same quagmire, because the nation is divided between the Ashkenazi European Jew versus Sephardic Jews from the Middle East and North Africa — and the split is only getting deeper with time, Mr. Smith said.

Pre-election polls, including Mr. Smith's showed Labour leading Likud by as many as five to 10 seats. The final vote left Labour with 44 seats and Likud with 41. The reason for the discrepancy is that the Sephardim remained much more loyal to Likud than was expected, said Mr. Smith, who announced the election results on Israeli Television.

"These people were saying until last month that they would vote Labour because they were angered by the economy and the Lebanon war," Mr. Smith said. "But those issues weakened in their minds as the election approached."

"The government pumped money into the economy and the Orientals (Sephardim), who make up half the population, decided they really were in the Likud camp."

Sephardic Jews generally have been lower on the economic and social rung in Israeli society than the Ashkenazi Jews. The Likud party has campaigned hard on the idea that it brought equality to the Sephardim.

Mr. Smith said Israel clearly needs to reform the unwieldy system which permits any party which wins one per cent of the vote to have a seat and gives the

## Ministry bars prune, peach, plum imports in August

AMMAN (Petra) — The Ministry of Agriculture Monday released its plan for importing and exporting vegetables and fruit during August.

According to the plan the importation of carrots, beetroots, grapefruit, pears, lemons, sage, thyme, sugar cane, sweet potatoes and cherries is authorised, whilst the importation of prunes, plums and peaches is not allowed.

The plan also allows the importation of apples and dry garlic, provided that a prior permit for importing these two items is obtained from the ministry.

Exportation of all kinds of fresh fruit and vegetables is also authorised according to the plan.

## Palestinian folklore celebrations commence

AMMAN (Petra) — Celebrations of the International Day for Palestinian Folklore started Monday at the Islamic organisations and charitable societies centre in Wadi Al Yabis in the Jordan Valley.

The celebrations include folkloric dances and song festivals at the social youth centre in Al Husn with the participation of various Palestinian folk troupes.

They also include a Palestinian wedding ceremony at the Palace of Culture theatre on Aug. 1, in addition to folkloric dances to take place at the youth centre in Baq'a on Aug. 2.

A meeting will be held on Aug. 8 at the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) office in Amman to evaluate the celebrations.

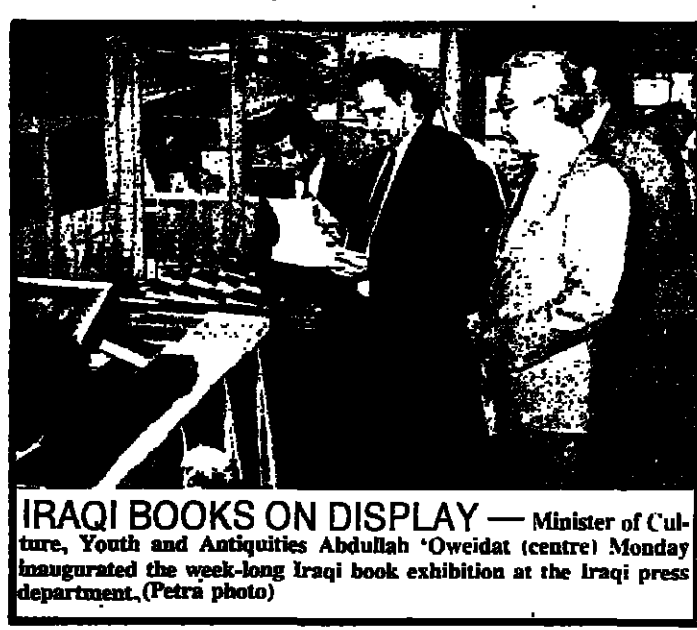
## Abdul Jaber patronises graduation

ZARQA (Petra) — Minister of Labour Tayseer Abdul Jaber Monday patronised the graduation ceremony of Qurtuba Community College in Zarqa, which was held in the Comprehensive Secondary Girls' School here.

In his opening speech Dr. Abdul Jaber called on the graduates to contribute towards serving the local community.

The dean of the college also delivered a speech in which he congratulated graduates and thanked the teaching staff for the efforts they exerted during the academic year.

At the end of the celebration, Dr. Abdul Jaber presented the 90 graduates with their diplomas and also gave prizes to those who excelled in their specialisations.



IRAQI BOOKS ON DISPLAY — Minister of Culture, Youth and Antiquities Abdullah 'Oweidat (centre) Monday inaugurated the week-long Iraqi book exhibition at the Iraqi press department. (Petra photo)

## Civil service committee plans to improve system

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Royal committee entrusted with reorganising the civil service system is due to hold its first meeting in the coming two days under the chairmanship of Prime Minister Ahmad 'Obeidat. The committee will study steps to be taken in the course of implementing the directives of His Majesty King Hussein concerning the civil service structure.

According to a committee member quoted by Al Ra'i Arabic daily, the committee will tackle the issue of simplifying routines at government departments in order to enable them to facilitate their functions.

The economic growth in Jordan over the last few years and the great increase in economic activity in the country requires a reorganisation of the government's civil service system in order for it to cope with the new situation, the committee member said.

He added that the committee will set up technical sub-committees to conduct detailed surveys and studies on various government functions and will recommend ways to ease procedures that normally impede action.

## Labour Ministry study reviews doctors, engineers unemployment, suggests legislation amendments

AMMAN (J.T.) — A study on expanding secondary and higher education and its effects on job prospects in Jordan until the year 1990 focuses attention on the employment situation of doctors and engineers. The study points out the need to amend legislation affecting their employment in order to reduce the crisis of unemployment in the future.

The study, prepared by the director of the department of studies at the Ministry of Labour, Mr. Adel Lutfi As'ad, says that the number of engineers who will be working in Jordan by the year 1990 is expected to be between 11,000 and 18,000 whilst the number of doctors is expected to be between 8,500 and 13,000.

**More graduates**

The report also says that the annual growth rate of the number of male doctors and engineers graduating from Jordanian universities from now until 1990 will be 9.9 per cent and 14.4 per cent respectively. The expected growth rate for female graduates in medicine is 15.5 per cent and female engineering graduates are expected to rise by 15 per cent, according to the study.

In the same time period, the annual growth rate in the number of graduates from vocational training centres is expected to be 28 per cent and the graduation rate from the community colleges is projected to increase by nine per cent.

The report says that the Jordanian labour market will need more graduates from the community colleges level except in commercial trades, as the market will then be facing an influx of secondary commercial school graduates.

**Unemployment**

The report makes it clear that Jordan will be facing a real engineering unemployment problem by the year 1990, and a similar problem with doctors but on a lesser scale, since doctors can be distributed to various regions and rural areas. In fact, it says that the presence of a large number of doctors in Jordan by 1990 will have demographic and economic effects especially in health care and in reducing the mortality rate, according to the report.

Regarding engineers, the report expects many of them to be employed as assistant engineers by 1990 due to the large number of graduates. This will make the supply incompatible with demand due to a shortage in the number of qualified assistant engineers.

University graduates of arts, education, psychology, Shar'a, law and physical education are expected to continue to grow and exceed the local need, the report added.

**Student guidance**

As a solution to the situation, the report recommends that secondary students be properly guided and directed in their fields of study that best suit their local community. Absence of sound planning and guidance in addition to social and economic factors have been responsible for the surplus in certain specialisations in the Jordanian labour market, the report asserts.

The report recommends that certain legislations be amended in order to curb any surplus in certain specialisations in the Jordanian market. Existing laws and regulations have in the past encouraged students to choose medicine and engineering because these help them to acquire certain privileges in society and enable them to earn more money, the report said.

**Salary imbalance**

The report cites article 23 of the civil service regulations of 1966 and the allowances regulations of a law issued in 1977 as examples of regulations that require amendment. For instance, a newly graduated engineer is offered a 100 per cent technical allowance under the provisions of the law while a graduate of English language is offered a 40 per cent allowance.

As an example the report says that in 1983 an engineer who has just graduated from university was offered an average of JD194 monthly salary whereas a B.A. graduate of English was offered JD 105 and a laboratory technician, graduating from a community college, was offered JD85 a month.

The report called on the Ministry of Education to send students on scholarships for training in fields of study needed in Jordan and to refrain from accepting free scholarships from friendly nations which often do not satisfy the community's needs.

**Distribute doctors**

It also urged the authorities to distribute doctors to various regions and to try and help these doctors settle in rural regions away from the capital. It suggests that a newly graduated doctor be made to work for one or more years in hospitals and health centres outside Amman and that they should be encouraged to open clinics in remote areas of the country where medical services are urgently needed.

This policy will have a dual benefit as it is bound to stop the movement of people to major cities and nearer to essential services, in addition to helping in solving the problem of unemployed doctors, the report points out.

## 24,000 permits issued to non-Jordanians Work permit deadline now extended to end of Sept.

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Ministry of Labour has decided to extend the deadline for foreign workers to obtain work permits, from employment and labour offices around the country, until the end of September, according to Amman Employment Office Director Jaber Karam.

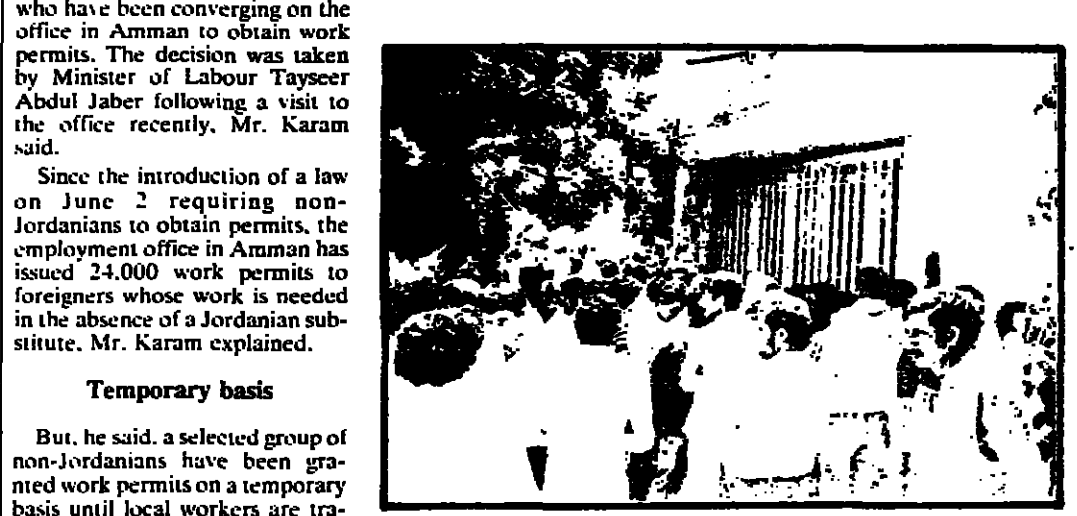
Mr. Karam said that the extension was granted in view of the large number of non-Jordanians who have been converging on the office in Amman to obtain work permits. The decision was taken by Minister of Labour Tayseer Abdul Jaber following a visit to the office recently. Mr. Karam said.

Since the introduction of a law on June 2 requiring non-Jordanians to obtain permits, the employment office in Amman has issued 24,000 work permits to foreigners whose work is needed in the absence of a Jordanian substitute. Mr. Karam explained.

**Temporary basis**

But, he said, a selected group of non-Jordanians have been granted work permits on a temporary basis until local workers are trained to take over.

But of 3,200 Jordanian workers who submitted applications to the



Workers deluge an employment and labour office to renew their permits and to seek jobs. (J.T. file photo)

## NEWS IN BRIEF

**'Obeidat receives ambassadors**

AMMAN (Petra) — Prime Minister Ahmad 'Obeidat received in his office Monday Iraqi Ambassador to Jordan Ibrahim Shuja'a Sultan and American Ambassador to Jordan Richard Viets, who has completed his term in Jordan.

**Jordan to attend population Mexico talks**

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan will take part in a six day international conference on population scheduled to be held in Mexico on Aug. 6. Participants will discuss scientific research related to developing population services and achieving a balance in the distribution of services rendered to the populations of the countries taking part in the conference. Jordan's delegation to the conference comprises Jordan's ambassador in Washington Mr. Ibrahim Izzuddin who will be head of the delegation and Statistics Department Director Burhan Al Shraideh.

**Court sentences briber, street gangsters**

AMMAN (Petra) — The military court has sentenced Walid Yousef Hussein Al Adli to two months in prison and fined him JD 10 for offering a bribe, which was not accepted, to a government employee. Another citizen Khaled Hussni Ali Hussein Al Turk was sentenced to five years in prison with hard labour for committing crimes directed at public property carried out by a gang roaming the streets. Nabil Mohammad Abdul Latif was sentenced to seven years in prison with hard labour on a similar charge. The military governor has endorsed the sentences issued by the military court.

**Agriculture ministry to attend seminar**

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan will take part in a seminar on animal husbandry which will be held in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia in November. The four-day seminar will be attended by Dr. Mohammad Kamel Khaled, head of the animal wealth department at the Ministry of Agriculture.

### FOR RENT

Flat consists of one bedroom, one sitting room and salon with kitchen and W.C. Could be furnished if required.

Location, behind Al Ra'i newspaper.

For more informations please call 667709

## Nijem discusses S. Korean co-operation in road designs

AMMAN (Petra) — Technical co-operation between Jordan and South Korea in the field of road design studies hydrological surveys for roads and the situation of the Korean companies carrying out construction work in Jordan were discussed Monday during a meeting between Minister of Public Works Rayef Nijem and the Korean ambassador to Jordan, Dr. Jin Chull Soh.

They also discussed the possibility of sending a specialised Korean expert in the field of road constructions to Jordan and delegating one of the ministry officials to visit Korea in order to learn about the Korean expertise in this field and to receive training in the field of roads and hydrological studies.

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# Anybody notice the minnows?

By Rami G. Khouri

THE RESULTS of the Israeli general elections are being interpreted in many different ways, though in the Arab World the assessment is generally gloomy. I would like to disagree, and propose a more detached, and less pessimistic, assessment of what the Israeli people have just done.

For starters, we should realise that the Israeli elections were emphatically not a referendum on war and peace. Thus, it is a naive mistake for Arab analysts to point to the election results as proof of the Israeli people's new hardline attitude to the Arabs in general, and to the Palestinians in particular. The questions of the status of the occupied West Bank and Gaza and the possibilities of new peace talks with the Arabs were both relatively low on the list of issues that dominated the election campaign. Lebanon, the economy, social and religious issues and the Sephardi/Ashkenazi allocation of power were the key issues, not the question of peace with the Arab World.

This in itself is telling, for it highlights the bitter reality that ravages our capacity to deal effectively with the challenge

of Zionism and Israel — the reality of an Israeli state that controls all of Palestine, along with parts of Syria and Lebanon, and an Israeli people that has many other more pressing priorities to deal with than the question of peace with the Arabs.

From the Arab side, there is a major unresolved problem in the issue of Palestinian rights. But from the Israeli perspective, this is a minor issue that can either be ignored or dealt with purely on Israeli terms, with the support of the American government for most, though not all, of the Israeli positions.

In such a context of psychological despair, physical subjugation, and military pacification — not to mention being ignored and/or taken for granted by the big powers — the Arab World tends to view whatever happens within Israel as evidence of the inevitable historical disintegration of the Zionist state, or the economic collapse of an untenable colonial outpost, or the shredding apart of the social fabric of an artificial Israeli society, or some other cataclysmic process that sees Israel as a dying, spent society destined to collapse

upon itself from sheer exhaustion, artificiality and illegitimacy.

I am not at all convinced by this sort of thinking, and tend to believe that part of the intensity of the Arab assault on the Israeli elections stems from an awkward sense of jealousy. When was the last time popularly elected Arab political parties scrambled like cats to form a coalition government? When was the last time an Arab prime minister had to resign and call elections after losing a parliamentary vote of confidence? Is it worth 400 per cent inflation?

Nevertheless, the results of the Israeli election have some bright spots, vis-a-vis the attitude of Israelis to Palestinians and the Arab-Israeli conflict as a whole. Given that the Palestine issue was low on people's minds, the final results show that Israeli parties with a "reasonable" attitude to the Palestine issue have actually gained in strength.

The last Knesset had 56 members from Israeli parties that one could expect to deal with, with a reasonable prospect of making progress on peace, namely Labour, the Communist Party, Shinui, and

the Citizens Rights Movement. In the last election, the number of "reasonable" Israeli parties seats in the Knesset increased to 59, including Labour, the Communists, Shinui, the Citizens Rights Movement, Yehad and the Progressive List for Peace.

What do I mean by a reasonable attitude to the Palestinian issue? I mean, simply, an attitude that is open to negotiations, to a return of territory, to an exchange of land for peace, to the concept of Palestinian rights, to the simple idea that the Palestinians are a people who have rights similar to the rights demanded — and now exercised — by the people of Israel.

I do not expect any Israeli party unilaterally to meet my terms for peace. But I do expect Israelis to realise more and more, with every war, occupation and resistance, that the political disenfranchisement of the Palestinians can only be resolved by — you guessed it — political enfranchisement, or national self-determination.

It will take a while, and considerable negotiating skill and patience, for the Arabs to elicit such a position from a majority of Israelis. Many Israelis will

have to change, just as many Palestinians changed between the early 1950s and the early 1980s, decades during which the Palestinians reluctantly came to terms with the idea of living side-by-side with an Israeli state. If we changed — if the Arabs as a whole changed from the rejectionist days of the Khartoum Arab Summit to the pragmatic days of the Fez Arab Summit — is it possible that the Israelis could also change over time? Is it possible that the Israelis are humans, too, who evolve over time, discern pragmatism in their enemies, and ultimately make compromises to achieve the most important of their stated objectives?

Yes, and I believe we are seeing signs of such changes already. If we are not so wrapped up in the stultifying frustration of our own political inability, we should take our minds and our courage out of our back pockets and dare to look more closely at the trends within the Israeli parliamentary elections and Israeli society as a whole. Recent polls have confirmed the trend of the past several years, of a majority of Israelis accepting the principle of exchanging occupied

territory for peace, and of freezing settlements. But you say, the Israelis are only fooling, and are incapable of real change. I wonder: How many Arab heads of state would have signed their name in 1962 or 1972 to the same document they signed at Fez in 1982? Do Arabs mature and change, but Israelis do not?

Clearly, Israelis will not hand us peace on our conditions on a silver platter. But neither will we get anywhere if we just kick ourselves in the pants and hallucinate on the fantasies of a disintegrating Israel that we claim to see more clearly every time the Israelis hold an election. There are forces at work within Israel that hold out some promise of fruitful negotiations towards an Arab-Israeli settlement we could live with. If we simply dismiss them as minnows in the path of the rightwing, militaristic sharks that we claim truly represent the soul of Israel, then we risk the danger of allowing our own political despair to promote precisely this self-fulfilling prophecy — and when dealing with the Israelis, one generally tries to stay out of the prophecy business.

## Soviets step forward

MIDDLE East politicians and observers are busy asking themselves questions about the Soviet Union's new call for an international conference to solve the Arab-Israeli conflict. What is new in the proposal? Why make it now? What is important about the timing and the content? Why make it at all, considering its limited chances of success in the face of American and Israeli opposition to the idea?

Already the Israelis have called the Soviet proposal a "propaganda ploy" by Moscow. And a U.S. State Department spokeswoman, Anita Stockman, could not see where Soviet participation in such a conference "would be helpful."

Very few people seem to be willing to believe the TASS statement that said the plan was raised because of Soviet concern over the remaining explosive situation in the Middle East, although most agree that the situation here is fast getting out of control. But, for the sake of argument, let us assume that Moscow does indeed have other considerations for issuing this call at this stage.

The Israeli elections, the U.S. elections, the stalemate in East-West relations, the new support that the idea of an international conference on the Middle East has just gained from the U.N. and France, the firmly-held conviction by the Arab side that only such a conference could help the peace process progress, are all worthy considerations for the Soviets to make their presence and concern felt. What is wrong if Moscow says it is genuinely concerned about the explosiveness of the situation in the area and wants to do something to contain the looming danger?

Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir met Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko at the U.N. in 1981. One of the first questions that Shamir asked Mr. Claude Cheysson, the French foreign minister, when the latter visited him earlier this month was about President Mitterrand's visit to the Soviet Union in June and his impressions there. And Shamir is on record as saying Israel was ready to resume ties with Moscow, but that it was up to the Soviets to initiate such a move because they broke relations with Israel after the 1967 war. Add to that, that Avi Pazner, the Israeli prime minister's spokesman, indicated a need to restore diplomatic relations between the two countries before any discussion of the new proposal could take place, and we will have a good hint about some kind of a movement in the political scene of the Middle East. Maybe the new Soviet move should not be overestimated, but it definitely is not something that should be overlooked — or underestimated.

## ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

### Al Ra'i: All hands on deck

AT A cabinet meeting Sunday, King Hussein underlined the importance of civic responsibility, and the true and genuine sense of belonging to the nation. He also stressed the need of co-operation between government and citizens in rationalising consumption of water resources, energy and in protecting the environment from pollution.

Needless to say, the building of a nation depends on the efforts of its own sons who should behave in a responsible and conscientious manner and should prove their loyalty and true sense of belonging to the country. Only those nations which depend on the skill of their citizens and on their sincere efforts can achieve success and can overcome all obstacles in the way of development and progress.

It is true that Jordan has been able to confront challenges and economic difficulties in the past, and has passed through difficult stages in its history, but the coming stage requires doubling those efforts and endeavours for achieving more progress. The coming stage requires sound planning, good responsible citizens working hand in hand with the government, and also sacrifice on the part of both.

### Sawt Al Shaab: Directives to all citizens

KING HUSSEIN passed directives to the cabinet Sunday urging its members to follow sound principles in re-organising the civil service system in Jordan. He stressed the need for the government to enhance the sense of belonging among citizens to the nation and to find means of strengthening co-operation between the public and private sectors for the achievement of progress at all levels.

The King called on the cabinet to employ all useful manpower in the country in the best possible manner. The responsibility of building the country and keeping up with modern development is not the responsibility of the government alone but rather that of the citizens of the country whose members are employed in various government departments. Sacrifice and diligence are required by these citizens working in the civil service, and co-operation with the public in general is essential in any development process.

King Hussein stressed the need for every citizen to safeguard the country's natural resources and to protect the environment from pollution. The directives of the king are not for the cabinet alone but for all the citizens in the country who should follow guidance from the government and should work with it in the spirit of co-operation so that the country can progress.

### Al Dustour: Human element makes development

IN HIS meeting with the cabinet Sunday King Hussein made it clear that the country must function on the assumption that the human element represents the basis for development. He said that the country must pursue efforts for achieving more progress, but this requires a genuine effort by the citizens who are in charge of building the country and carrying out projects to achieve development and progress.

King Hussein offered a reminder to the cabinet and to the citizens by stressing that these are pre-requisites for success and are essential if the country is to make more progress. He cited as examples the need for every one to rationalise consumption of natural resources and energy and for doing everything possible to protect the environment. In fact the individual must work hand in hand with the government for the sake of serving higher national interests and so that everybody can benefit at the end.



## Honduras takes harder look at U.S. ties

By Reid G. Miller  
Associated Press

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras — Once an unquestioning and uncomplicated ally in the U.S. effort to fight leftist forces in Central America, Honduras is taking a new, hard look at its relationship with the United States.

Honduras now openly questions whether its faithfulness has been properly rewarded, and the United States is trying hard to save the relationship.

The shrillness of the complaints from the Honduras capital diminished a bit after late July visits by three American officials — Gen. John Vesey, chairman of the joint chiefs of staff, Undersecretary of Defence Fred C. Ikle and Undersecretary of State Nestor Sanchez.

From Washington came published reports that Mr. Vesey's trip had improved the bond between the two countries, and after Mr. Ikle and Mr. Sanchez visited several days later, Mr. Ikle declared the relationship in "excellent shape."

Nevertheless, even as Mr. Ikle was in Tegucigalpa, a special

Honduran commission met to review the country's 1954 military assistance agreement with the United States.

The pact permits the United States to bring an almost unlimited range of military equipment into Honduras and, as secretly amended in 1982, allowed the establishment of a regional military training centre near Trujillo on the Caribbean coast.

The training centre is an irritation for the Hondurans. They point out that the United States has trained almost twice as many Salvadoran as Honduran soldiers as the centre in the past year.

Many of Honduras' top military leaders were lieutenants and captains in 1969 when Honduras fought a border war with El Salvador, and their mistrust of El Salvador still runs deep.

But with the U.S. administration expected to push Congress for an expanded aid package for Central America, the message Washington sent to Honduras appeared to be not to rock the boat.

Foreign Minister Edgardo Paz Barrios told a recent news conference that groups within Hon-

duras were "trying to create discord" by suggesting that the country was challenging the United States.

"With the United States we have ideals in common in favour of peace and progress," Mr. Paz Barrios said, adding that those who believe Honduras "is going to challenge the United States are wrong."

In the past two years, the United States has turned Honduras into a major military base in what the Reagan administration calls an effort to contain the spread of Communism from Nicaragua to the rest of Central America.

It has built or modernised 11 airfields, constructed four military camps, including the regional training centre, and conducted joint exercises with Honduras involving as many as 5,000 U.S. troops.

In addition, Honduras until recently has been a friendly host to an estimated 12,000 U.S.-backed insurgents trying to overthrow the leftist Sandinista government in neighbouring Nicaragua.

Honduras has complained that despite its cooperation, it has been getting a smaller share of U.S. aid than some other, less friendly

countries. It points to smaller, neutral Costa Rica, which has shunned U.S. troops and installations, but received four times as much economic aid on a per-capita basis last year.

Honduras has shown increasing concern that its close ties with the United States and the open presence on its soil of the anti-Sandinista forces are reducing its chances of obtaining aid elsewhere.

Officials have noted the recent visits to Europe by presidents Luis Alberto Monge of Costa Rica and Jose Napoleon Duarte of El Salvador.

Mr. Monge returned with promises of some \$200 million in direct aid and trade credits for Costa Rica, and Mr. Duarte persuaded West Germany to free \$18 million in development aid suspended five years ago because of El Salvador's human rights record.

In an obvious effort to better its image, the Honduran government recently ordered the Nicaraguan rebels to shut down several camps and hospitals in the interior of the country and to close their office in Tegucigalpa.

## Namibia talks failure may trigger new fighting

By Victor Mallet  
Reuters

JOHANNESBURG — The failure of talks between South Africa and black nationalist forces on a Namibian (South West Africa) ceasefire this week in the Cape Verde Islands seems likely to lead to intensified fighting in coming weeks, South African-based diplomats and analysts say.

Pretoria's gradual withdrawal of its troops from Angola, slowed down because of South African complaints that the guerrillas are still active in the region, is now stalled.

"I think there will be a spell of fighting, followed by renewed attempts at negotiations," said one Western diplomat.

Analysts believe that South Africa may launch an offensive against the South West Africa People's Organisation (SWAPO) in an attempt to renew talks from a position of strength.

Landmines laid by SWAPO, which is fighting to liberate the mineral-rich but sparsely populated former German colony under South African rule, against U.N. rule, have killed 325 Namibians and wounded 550 in the past five years, claim South Afri-

can officials. They say security forces have killed 322 guerrillas since Feb. 16 when South Africa and Angola reached agreement in the Zambian capital of Lusaka on a pull-back of Pretoria's troops from southern Angola.

South Africa said it launched a major attack into Angola last year to destroy SWAPO bases, and one of the conditions of the withdrawal was that Angola's Marxist government would keep SWAPO and Cuban fighters out of the vacated areas.

After the failure of Wednesday's talks in Cape Verde, off the west coast of Africa, between SWAPO leader Sam Nujoma and Pretoria's Namibian Administrator-General Willie van Nierkerk, Foreign Minister P. Botha said South Africa would hit back at SWAPO if it continued fighting.

Michael Spicer of the South African Institute of International Affairs, who follows Namibian issues closely, said SWAPO's strategy would probably be to try to draw South African troops back into Angola, to discredit Pretoria's claims that it is making peace in southern Africa.

But he and other analysts say

meetings between SWAPO and South African representatives are a good sign. "Before 1984, that would have been unthinkable," Mr. Spicer said.

Similar talks reached deadlock in May, when South Africa met SWAPO and the legal "internal" Namibian parties in Zambia.

Diplomats said Mr. Nujoma's presence at the Cape Verde talks seem to show he was being pressed to negotiate with South Africa by Angola and other "front-line" black states keen on Namibian independence.

But they said South Africa had apparently asked SWAPO to lay down its weapons without offering anything in return, while SWAPO was demanding implementation of a United Nations plan for independence. The U.N. recognises SWAPO as the sole representative of the Namibian people.

The U.N. plan provides for elections which SWAPO is almost certain to win. South Africa, supported by the United States, says it cannot accept the U.N. proposals until about 25,000 Cuban troops pull out of Angola.

Western diplomats say South Africa does not like the plan anyway and would rather bring



SWAPO leader Sam Nujoma

SWAPO off the battlefield and into politics on its own terms, setting up a coalition government for a long enough period to reduce SWAPO's popularity.

One diplomat said: "What the South Africans are going to have to do now is bring SWAPO to negotiations again, but this time they'll have to offer something acceptable, perhaps offering SWAPO the leadership in a kind of coalition to be followed shortly by elections."

A further stumbling block to peace talks, analysts say, is South Africa's close ties with the Angolan guerrilla movement, UNITA.

## Seattle Jews debate 'dialogue for peace'

A programme in Seattle, Wash. last March entitled "Dialogue for Peace" brought together the local chapters of American-Arab Anti-Discrimination Committee (ADC) and the New Jewish Agenda, called Kadima, to discuss prospects for a peaceful resolution of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict.

The programme in turn generated a heated debate in the pages of the area's major Jewish newspaper on the propriety of Jewish and Arab-American organisations to co-operate.

The March 24 programme featured Retired Israeli Col. Mordechai Bar-On, a member of the Central Council of Israel's Labour Party, and Mohammad Milhem, the deposed mayor of the West Bank town of Halhoul. Both men agreed that Jews and Arabs need to promote mutual recognition as a step towards a peaceful settlement of the region's conflicts.

In April, a letter to the area's major Jewish paper, the Jewish Transcript, criticised Kadima/NJA for co-sponsoring the event with ADC and the Palestine Human Rights Campaign. The letter's author cited a book by

AIPAC entitled "The Campaign to Discredit Israel" to justify attacking ADC and PHRC as "pro-Arab propaganda groups." Referring to Kadima/NJA, the letter concluded, "One is known by the company one keeps."

In May, a letter by three Kadima/NJA leaders defended the organisation's right to co-sponsor events with ADC and PHRC, and denounced "attempts to discredit Kadima/NJA by association."

In the same issue of the paper, Regional Director of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith Allan Eytan termed Kadima/NJA's support for the programme "politically naive and extremely ill-advised." Mr. Eytan charged Kadima/NJA with "providing a forum for these pro-Arab propaganda organisations within the Jewish community."

A later letter in the Jewish Transcript said that, by criticising Kadima/NJA, Mr. Eytan and other ADL leaders sought "to silence voices of dissent in the Jewish community and to impose upon it a kind of orthodoxy of thought... reminiscent, to a disturbing degree, of McCarthyism."

## In memory of Musa Alami

Palestinian lawyer and entrepreneur Musa Alami died of circulatory failure at the age of 89 in Amman, Jordan June 8. He was buried in Jerusalem June 11.

Following the 1948 war, the English-educated Mr. Alami founded the Arab Development Society, which established an experimental farming village for Arab refugee youths in Jericho near the

Jordan River.

By 1967, the farm and school community grew to 40,000 acres and won support from the governments of Jordan, Sweden, Norway and the United States. Today, the project, which carries Mr. Alami's name, is co-managed by a Swedish group, Save the Children, and by the Norwegian Refugee Council. —ADC report.

## LETTERS

### Sikhs have a cause

To the Editor:

AFTER READING Dr. John Muttam's article on the Sikh agitation and violence in Punjab (Jordan Times, Wednesday, July 25) one has the feeling of having gone through the same white paper he has referred to in the heavily pro-government piece of writing.

It seems doubtful that Dr. Muttam has taken the trouble of seeking in-depth information as to what was the motivation behind those whom he describes as "extremists and terrorists." While one cannot condone the use of violence and extremism as a means to achieve one's goals, however noble they might seem, it is also not possible to ignore that the Sikh community did have certain grievances to seek more consideration from New Delhi.

Can it be forgotten so easily that Punjab with its hard-working Sikhs is the most prosperous state in India? Can it be ignored that despite the individual and collective efforts of the Sikhs which used to produce a very good percentage of the total food consumption in India, measures imposed by both the central and state governments were hard to swallow?

Can it be brushed aside that the Sikhs, as individuals as well as a community, were always in the forefront of any action to counter anti-nationalistic stands? Can a blind eye be turned towards the fact that when the Punjab agitation broke out in 1980 the Sikhs' demands were not for a separate state, but for more local autonomy powers and religious concessions?

I can see the answers already forming in the lips of the government officials in Delhi and that will turn out to be "democratic dialogue," "yes," "democratic dialogue," then. But can anyone describe the "negotiations" that the Indian government had with the Sikh leaders, during which threats, intimidations and a step-mother attitude were the main features of the rulers in Delhi, as "democratic dialogue?"

It was the frustration of the Sikhs that some of their leaders took advantage of and used as a tool to turn the powerful community against the Delhi government — a situation which could have been avoided by a more serious attitude on the part of the government in earlier talks with the Sikhs.

An Indian reader,

Name and address withheld upon request.



# Jordan brings on a mixture of excitement and apprehension

By Elsa P. Endriss

LEAVING THE comforts of home for those faraway places you've been longing to see may bring on a mixture of excitement and apprehension. A trip to the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan can be made easier and more enjoyable if travellers take time to familiarise themselves with the culture and history of this fascinating country.

Jordan is a relative newcomer to the competition for Western tourists, a multi-million dollar test of resourcefulness, publicity and ability to please and accommodate Westerners in their accustomed style and comfort. But it is busy brushing up on its long-neglected past, and has now embarked on a major tourism campaign.

Alia, the national airline of Jordan, can get you from New York to Amman, the capital of Jordan, seven times a week. A twelve-hour trip will transport you into a land full of history and mystery. Besides, you have a choice between Vienna and Amsterdam for an exceedingly enjoyable stopover.

A tour of the country provides evidence of the importance of what is now Jordan in ancient times. Its past, documented through biblical research and archaeological excavations, really begins around 2,000 B.C. when it was known as Phoenicia — the home of sea-faring people who invented the alphabet. About 8000 B.C., the Assyrians moved in for a couple of centuries, to be succeeded by the Babylonians, the Persians, the Greeks and finally the Nabataeans who left behind a glorious sample of their civilisation by carving the desert city of Petra out of the solid rock. But Rome succeeded in breaking up the Nabataean kingdom, and Christianity and Byzantium followed until the seventh century A.D., which marked the advent of Islam. The Crusaders, followed by four

centuries of Turkish Ottoman rule into the twentieth century, also contributed to the colourful mosaic of Jordan's past.

Modern Jordan really begins in 1923 with the creation of the independent Hashemite Kingdom, with Emir Abdullah as its first monarch. He was the grandfather of the present ruler, His Majesty King Hussein, who has been on the throne for thirty years.

Amman, the capital, was then a mere small-town trading centre on the crossroads of the Middle East caravans. It is now a booming modern metropolis of some 700,000 people. The city has inherited some of the banking, cultural and communications functions of pre-war Beirut as a centre of inter-Arab relations. It is fully capable of handling thousands of foreign visitors within the broad parameters of local culture and traditions, and the demands of the fast-moving world of contemporary business and tourism.

Like Rome, Amman is built on seven hills. It offers a fascinating mixture of the creature comforts of a Holiday Inn, and the mysterious atmosphere of an oriental bazaar, steeped in the elegance of native haute couture and the palatial splendour of a traditional "kibbeh" meal.

A guided tour of the city will take you back in time to a Roman Temple of Hercules, built by Herod the Great. The Great Mosque and the downtown "souk" with a myriad of traditional cottage industry products, are also worth-while exploring. It takes only forty-five minutes by air-conditioned bus to get to the ancient Greco-Roman city of Jerash, which in its Roman heyday was among the richest on earth. A Hadrian Arch, built in 130 A.D., stands a silent witness to the once triumphant gateway to what is still today one of the world's best preserved Roman cities.

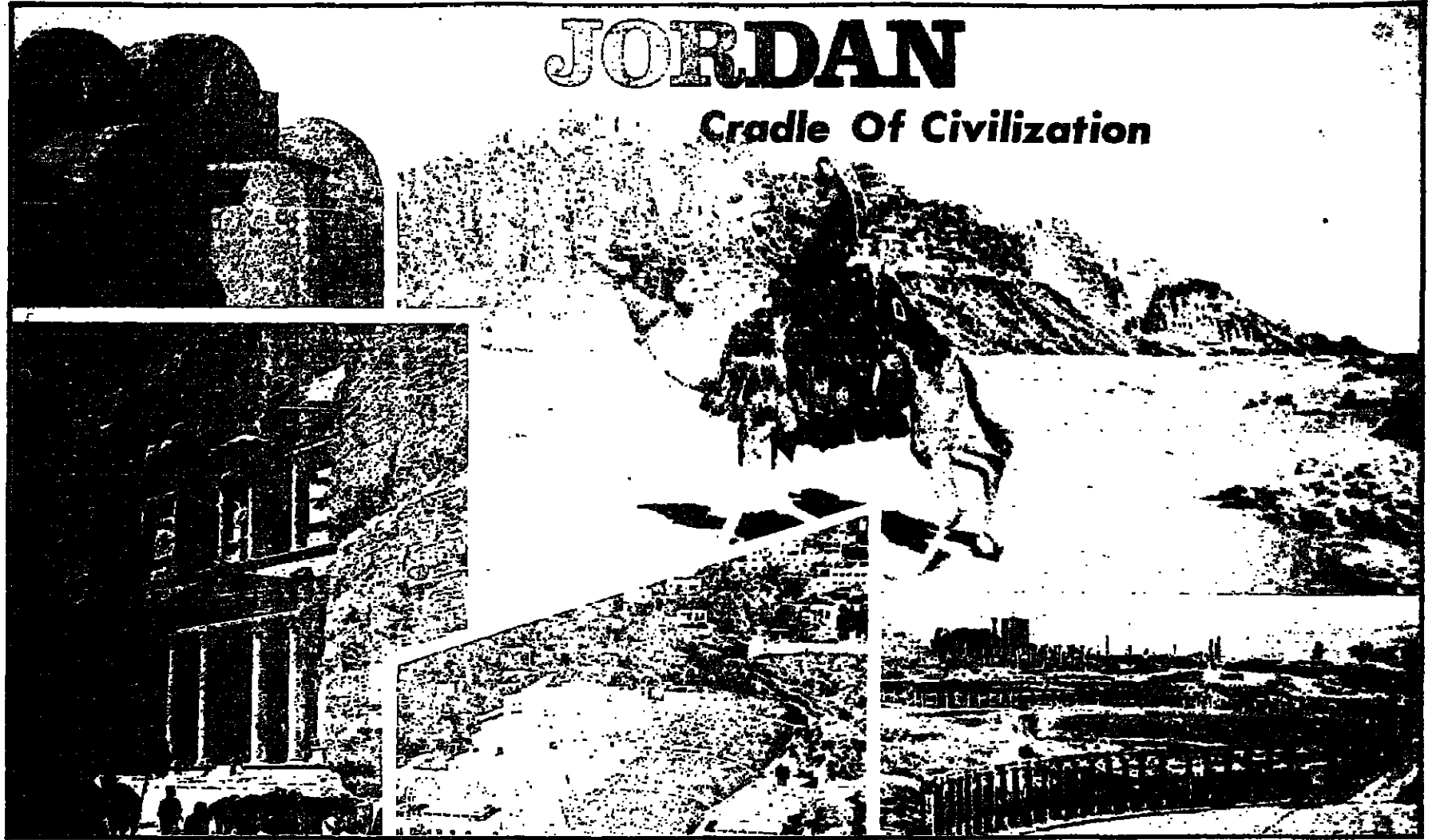
The central market place, or agora, is laced with a spectacular sweep of Ionic columns. Some still bear the traces of inscriptions commemorating the public-spirited citizens of that time who contributed to the fame of Jerash in order to have their names chiseled into the stone. There are the tumbled ruins of the Temple of Zeus, whose columns are now scattered down the hillside by successive earthquakes. But the Jordanian Department of Antiquities is already working on a scheme to restore the past by letting the computer figure out the jigsaw puzzle of stones, which now form a crazy jumble of an ancient stone forest.

A visitor, accustomed to stories about insoluble acoustical problems in modern concert halls and theatres, marvels at the ingenuity of the Roman engineers who designed the Jerash amphitheatre which accommodates 5,000 people. A guide leads visitors to the centre of the stage where, at a particular spot, a voice carries as loudly and far as any aided by a modern microphone.

You can still see the rut markings cut into hard boulders by iron chariot wheels along the 500-metre "Street of Columns." A manhole cover, which survived 2,000 years of history and earthquakes, attests to the engineering ability of the Romans who had built a complex underground water supply and drainage system in Jerash.

Petra is also a must on your Jordanian itinerary. It takes about three-and-a-half hours from Amman by car through an ever-changing desert landscape. But the journey takes you closer to the kind of image a visitor usually has of the Middle East.

Known as "the Rose City" because of the rose-coloured rock into which it was carved 2,000



years ago, this extensive relic is situated amid spectacularly steep canyons, accessible only on horseback or on foot, though the latter is not advisable. This "lost city," rediscovered only in 1812 (although the Bedouins had known about it all along) has made only one concession to the present. It now features a "five-star cave," which is recommended for not more than a one-night stay, however.

and, at the same time, the country's playground. The port handles millions of tons in trade, but it also features a seaside strip of modern hotels and idyllic beaches, where vacationers delight in a top-notch dry climate, unique marine life and spectacular coral forests that lie beneath the waters.

Jordan is also one of the homes of the vanishing Bedouin culture. Driving through the desert, a visitor is struck by the fact that members of this old and proud tribe

now serve in the Jordanian army, mix cement on construction sites, or try to make it as short-order cooks in the country's roadside inns.

The lack of water limits the growth of the economy in the desert areas, so the nomadic Bedouins are leaving the "badia" (Bedouin region) for the city. They tend to replace their camel with a car, which they drive with greater speed, but lesser predictability. They send their children to school to learn the three R's, only to discover that this inevitably results in an irretrievable loss of Bedouin tradition.

A traveller's perception of Jordan is likely to be a pleasant mix of oriental mystique and urban modernity. The country is not "primitive," although it is ancient.

Hotels are safe from petty thieves, and there is no street crime, day or night. The food, in general, is delicious and safe, although bottled water is recommended and easily available. Be prepared to spend good money in hotels and restaurants, although, by Middle East standards, Jordan is not overly expensive.

Compared to Egypt or Israel, Jordan still represents an area of the Middle East which is largely unexplored and somewhat off the beaten tourist track. It should, therefore, be appreciated by tourists who are both inquisitive and adventurous. — Gannett Westchester Tourist Guide.

## Defending an unrecognised flag

By Colin McIntyre

CROSSMAGLEN, Northern Ireland — In this fortress army outpost, 200 British troops risk their lives to defend a flag no-one recognises.

This is the most Republican town in Northern Ireland, set in a triangle jutting into the Irish Republic. The 1,500 residents give their allegiance to the South, not the North.

Crossmaglen refused to recognise the partition of Ireland in 1923 and ever since has symbolised defiance to British rule in the North.

A solitary British Union Jack flag flutters above the huge army barracks in the centre of the town where the soldiers have to put up with the constant hostility of the townspeople and occasional bomb and shooting attacks by Republican guerrillas.

In a three-year period during the 1970s, 30 British soldiers were killed in and around Crossmaglen, most of them blown up by booby traps and bombs hidden in ditches.

So unsafe are the country lanes around the town that the soldiers, assigned there for just four months at a time, are flown in and out of the garrison by helicopter.

Even their jeeps come in by air. "I really can't understand why the soldiers are here," a local teacher said. "They don't perform

any useful function except to provide targets for the IRA (Irish Republican Army).

While a two-to-one majority in Northern Ireland are Protestants fiercely loyal to the British crown, all the inhabitants of Crossmaglen are Catholics and fervent Irish nationalists.

They read Irish papers, use Irish money in most of the shops and bars, listen to Irish radio and go drinking by preference across the border in the Republic.

People from "the cross", as they call it, talks of going "down" to Belfast, which is almost due north, and "up" to Dublin, lying to the south across the border in the Irish Republic.

In the town square, a statue commemorates those who died in Ireland's independence struggle earlier this century. Such memorials stand all over the republic, but this is the only one in the North.

There was an outcry from Protestants when it was erected in 1979, but there were no attempts to remove it. Crossmaglen is a virtual no-go area for loyalists.

The border in this part of south Armagh, which is widely known as "bandit country", is where you want it to be. Driving from the Irish Republic to Crossmaglen on a winding pot-holed lane marked "unapproved road", there was no

sign of it. The first indication that one is nearing Crossmaglen is the sight of an Irish Republic flag flying at the entrance to the town, and slogans on the walls hailing the IRA.

Irish flags once used to fly all over the town, but when the army arrived they insisted on taking them down, said Paddy Short, who runs one of the town's bars.

A few weeks ago the army removed from the side of a road outside the town an Irish flag and 10 crosses commemorating Republican prisoners who fasted to death in 1981.

After a local politician complained to police, pointing out that under a 1954 law the flying of the Irish flag in Northern Ireland was prohibited only when it might cause a breach of the peace, the flags and crosses were returned.

According to Mr. Short, Crossmaglen has a reputation for defying authority dating back to the time of partition, when it became a centre for cross-border smuggling.

"The customs officials and police were the enemies of the local people then," Mr. Short said. "When the army came, they were treated the same way."

Mr. Short accused the soldiers of frequently demanding to know the age and religion of people they stopped, which he said was against the law.

## Desert project puts its rivals in the shade

Paul Betts, recently in Riyadh, describes how the battle was won for the King Saud campus contract, one of the biggest-ever fixed-price construction projects and considered unique for its financial complexity and technological sophistication.

RIYADH — "There has never been a contract of this kind, of this size before and there probably won't be another one again," remarked Mr. Olivier Poupart-Lafarge, the chief financial officer of Bouygues, France's large private construction company, during a visit to the three-and-a-half square mile King Saud University campus in the Arabian desert outside Riyadh.

The university built by a Franco-U.S. joint venture between Bouygues and the Alabama-based Blount construction group, will be completed on schedule at the beginning of next month (August). But as a measure of the complexity of the deal, which at \$2 billion is one of the largest fixed-price construction projects, it took longer to negotiate than to construct.

"It took about 41 months to negotiate the deal after winning the initial bid and only 40 months to complete the project," said Mr. Nicolas Bouygues, the project director in the venture. 55 per cent of which is controlled by the French company, with 45 per cent held by the U.S. group.

The project, which has broken new ground in its financial construction arrangements and its use of computers in construction, is likely to become a case history in what Mr. Winton Blount, president of Blount's international construction and engineering operations, regards as a dying breed of "mega-construction" ventures.

"Everything was integrated in the construction of the university between the two companies. There has been no division at all. We realised we could not have accomplished anything by dividing the job up," explained Mr. William "Bull" Wilson, the project site manager from Blount.

For the fast growing and larger French company, the partnership with Blount gave Bouygues the experience it was seeking of working with U.S. construction specifications.

For Blount, the partnership with the French company gave it the exposure and presence on the Middle East markets it had been seeking. However, Mr. Blount now acknowledges that the Middle East markets have dried up and Blount, like other major international construction groups, is focusing on the U.S. market and diversifications.

Apart from the sheer scale of the project, which employed at its peak up to 12,000 workers and will result in what is probably the grandest university campus ever built, it is the financial and high technology aspects that set the venture apart from other major construction projects.

"The financing required for this deal had never been done before and has never since been done," said Mr. John Glynn, Blount's chief financial officer, who worked with Poupart-Lafarge of Bouygues to arrange the financing of the venture. The project, when originally bid in 1979, had totalled \$3.5 billion but was subsequently scaled down by the Saudis to \$1.7 billion. Later, changes in the contract, including the addition of a mosque on the campus, brought the total up to \$2 billion.

The Saudis required \$80 million in performance guarantees (the equivalent of five per cent of the fixed project cost), up to \$200 million in penalty clauses or 10 per cent of the contract, and bank guarantees totalling \$343 million as collateral for a 30 per cent advance for a similar amount on the project price.

For nearly nine months, the Bouygues and Blount executives negotiated the arrangements with a French and American banking syndicate. They had to overcome the strong reservations of the U.S. banks that the two construction

companies could justify that level of borrowing and had to cope with the differences in French, U.S. and Saudi banking and legal practices.

The climax of the tough financial negotiations was a KeyStone Cops race with a cheque drawn on Morgan Guaranty for \$343 million, the Saudi advance, flown in by Concorde from Riyadh to be deposited in Wall Street in time to prevent the contractors finding themselves with a \$343 million overdraft. "And Concorde could not land at New York's Kennedy airport that day because of fog," Mr. Glynn recalls.

"Those were the days when the U.S. prime was at its peak and I calculated every day was worth \$175,000."

But if the Saudi client imposed tough financial conditions, it also insisted on a sophisticated computerised project control system. The university authorities intend keeping the software and hardware systems and equipment used for the project to simulate the systems in the university's engineering department, King Saud University, as Dr. Mansour Al Turki, the university rector explains, has essentially a scientific and technical vocation.

"I had never imagined that we would have to draw up the software for the project control system. I had expected and had been

told I would find such a system on the market without difficulty," said Mr. Bouygues.

The computer software and hardware investment for the university system totalled about \$4 million. Bouygues first purchased and installed at its Paris headquarters an IBM mainframe computer and drew up the necessary software programmes with the French software concern Sema.

It is the capacity to construct and complete complex buildings quickly as a result of latest high technology techniques that enables Bouygues to bid in higher risk fixed-price contracts like the King Saud University project, Mr. Poupart-Lafarge explained.

The university will open next September. It will have a capacity of 25,000 students with a ratio of one tutor for 10 students. Dr. Al Turki expects the university to open with as many as 19,000 students.

This may be an optimistic target. However, the university is clearly intended to play a long-term role in the Saudi education programme. The enormous campus with its high technology facilities and its contemporary architecture drawn on Arabian traditions is, in Mr. Blount's words, "a monument to the Saudi Arabian people and their wealth."

Financial Times news feature.

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Olympic spirit lacking from soccer

## Italy defeats Egypt; Qatar, France draw

LOS ANGELES (R) — Three Egyptians and one Italian were sent off in a string of pitched battles at the start of the Olympic soccer tournament Sunday night.

Italy won the Group D match 1-0 in the Rose Bowl stadium after a contest which more closely resembled the rough-and-tumble American football usually played there.

The carnage started in the early minutes, with rough tackling from both sides. Two Egyptian defenders were treated for head wounds and played on with plaster and bandages.

Chilean referee Gaston Castro had long since lost his grip before he sent off Italy's Nela and Egypt's Sedky after brawl involving several players in the 67th minute.

Several minutes later, Alaa of Egypt was shown the red card for a foul. Shortly before the final whistle, Egyptian substitute Mostafa

was sent off for scything down Italy's Salvatore Bagni. Mostafa had just come on the pitch and had not even touched the ball.

Another Arab country, the Gulf state of Qatar, had more success than the Egyptians, holding powerful France to a 2-2 draw in Annapolis, Maryland.

In Cambridge, Massachusetts, Chile fought to a scoreless draw against a strong Norwegian side. In Palo Alto, the United States side opened its campaign in style with a 3-0 win over Costa Rica.

France, out to add the Olympic title to their European Championship, dominated the first half and attacked the Qatar goal in waves.

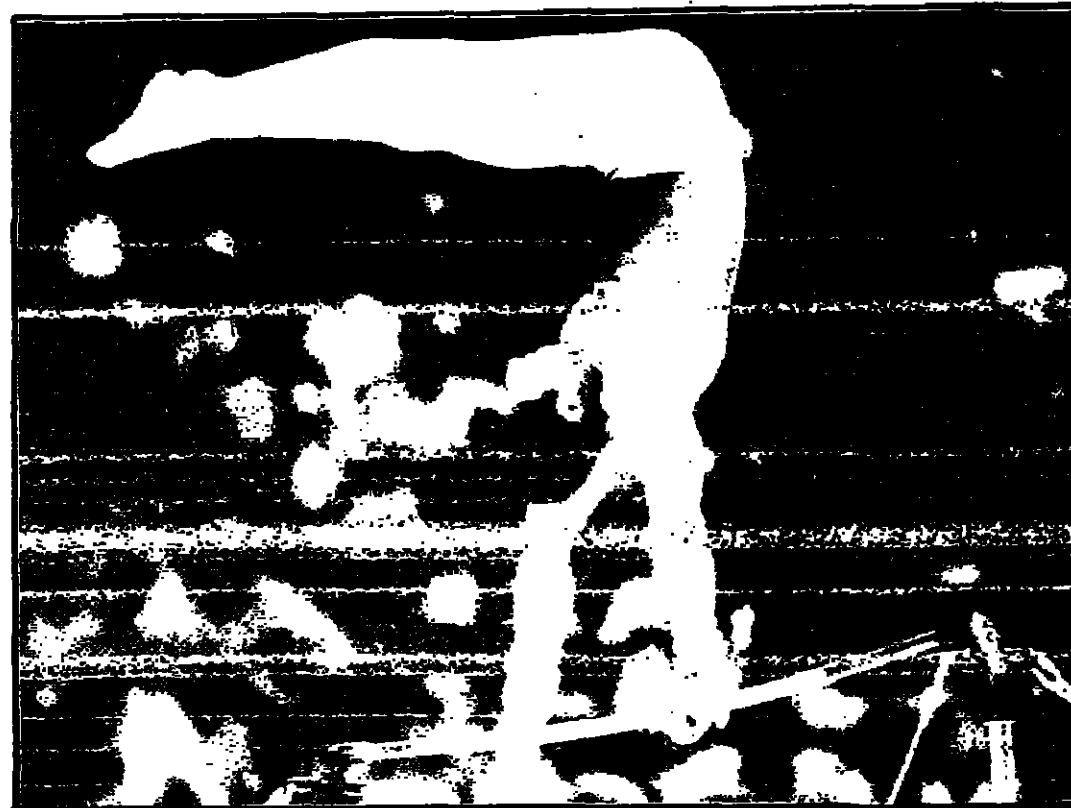
Forward Patrice Garande opened the score for France in the 43rd minute when he caught Qatar goalkeeper Younis Lari out of position with a perfect shot from two metres.

The French, fielding some of the players who won the European title last month, thought they had wrapped up the match in the second half when Garande put the ball into the net again. But it was ruled offside.

Qatar failed to get a shot at goal before the interval but the tide turned quickly at the start of the second half.

Qatar forward Khalid Al Mahamed made two runs down the wing, beating French goalkeeper Albert Rust in the 53rd and again in the 59th minute.

France piled on the pressure, scoring the equaliser less than two minutes later when a spectacular header by Daniel Xuereb salvaged a point from the match.



China's Nei Tong goes through his routine on the horizontal bar scoring a perfect 10.0 in Olympic Gymnastics competition Sunday.

## U.S. stuns Chinese, Japanese gymnasts

LOS ANGELES (R) — Mitch Gaylord and Peter Vidmar swept the United States towards the end of an 80-year wait for gymnastics gold at the Los Angeles Olympics.

The 23-year-olds each plundered a perfect score of 10 in a succession of world class marks Sunday night that put the powerful U.S. men's team in the lead after the compulsory exercises.

There were delicious scenes in the arena as the Americans overhauled both World Champions China, who collected six top scores, and five-time Olympic Champions Japan, who also received two 10s.

Gaylord, the highest placed American at last October's Budapest World Championships when he finished eighth, notched his 10 with a magnificent performance on the parallel bars.

The Americans totalled 295.30 points, 1.05 ahead of China with third-placed Japan on 292.40. The men's team medals will be decided by the optional exercises.

The Americans have not won an Olympic team gold since 1904 but took silver in 1932 — the last time the games were held here.

Vidmar recorded his 10 on the pommel horse in his final performance of the night. He also scored 9.90 on parallel bars and 9.95 on the high bar.

It was a remarkable achievement by the Americans to overtake China, represented by the same six who took the world title from the all-conquering Soviets in Budapest.

The Chinese had looked invincible in the morning with Li Ning in outstanding form.

Li and Lou Yun both scored maximum points on the vault before Tong Fei and Xu Zhiqiang did likewise on the high bar. Then Li and little-known Li Xiaoping scored 10 apiece on the pommel horse.

Japanese veteran Koji Gushiken and Shinji Morisue refused to be outdone and hit back with perfect scores on the high bar.

## China hits road to glory

LOS ANGELES (R) — China hit Olympic glory by capturing gold medals for weightlifting and pistol shooting in a triumphant return to the games after an absence of 32 years.

Their weightlifters turned in a gold and silver performance Sunday night, capping a day that had already brought unexpected gold and bronze to stars of the Chinese free pistol team.

China's first Olympic medals were hailed by thousands of applauding Americans and foreign visitors on the first day of the Los Angeles Games.

Weightlifter Zeng Guoqiang, only 19, took first place in the flyweight class by narrowly outlifting teammate Zhou Peixun — and leaving the fancied Japanese out of the top spots.

But the Chinese were free from

rivalry by champion East European musclemen barred from competing by a Soviet-led boycott of the 1984 games.

Xu Haifeng, a 26-year-old marksman from central China, nearly gave in to stifling heat towards the end of the pistol shooting. But he managed to compose himself and fire on to victory.

His teammate, Wang Yifu, was

awarded the bronze medal after originally being put in second place through a misreading of the target scores. Sweden's Ragnar Skanaker, favourite in the event, finally got the silver.

Weightlifter Zeng, triumphing in his first major international performance, told a press conference: "It feels good. It is a good contribution to my country."

### FIFA chief sees Olympics as growing

LOS ANGELES (R) — Joao Havelange, President of the International Football Federation (FIFA), said Sunday he believed the Olympic Games were still growing despite boycotts by numerous nations in recent years.

"I don't think the (Olympic) movement is in peril. On the contrary, it has spread," he told a news conference. "The movement is not endangered. It is becoming larger and larger," Havelange said.

## Olympic history, world records in Olympic pool

LOS ANGELES (R) — Two world records and a slice of Olympic history helped give the Olympic swimming competition the international prestige it needed.

The records on the first day of the games were not unexpected. They came from West German flyer Michael Gross in the men's 200 metres freestyle and flamboyant American Steve Lundquist in the men's 100 metres breaststroke.

Gross, who could win four Olympic medals, clipped one tenth of a second off his off mark Sunday to record one minute 47.44 seconds in a perfectly paced race. Lundquist regained his old record with a stunning time of 1:01.65.

But what the huge crowd of about 17,000 did not bank on was a double gold for the United States in the first final, the women's 100 metres freestyle.

Teenager Carrie Steinseifer and Nancy Hogshead touched in an identical time of 55.92 to give the home nation a fairy-tale start to

their strongest sport at the games.

The International Swimming Federation (FINA) no longer determines placings by thousands of a second, so the swimmers got a gold each.

"The first thing I thought was — a tie, how perfect," said Hogshead, a 22-year-old veteran of the U.S. squad. "I turned to share the news with Carrie as I was aware that if there was a tie, both of us would share the medal."

While the scoreboard had identical times, it unofficially listed Steinseifer in first place. FINA does have access to the times in thousands of seconds, but officials said they would not be released.

It was the first time that two gold medals have been awarded in swimming at the Olympics. The tie left the United States in a dilemma as to which girl would swim the freestyle medley relay leg. Chief coach Don Gambril said this would be decided by who was fastest in the 4 x 100 metres freestyle relay on Thursday.

"This will amount to a swim-off before a crowd of 18,000. It should be exciting," said Gambril.

The fourth gold medal also went to the United States and one of the country's most deserving athletes. Tracey Caulkins, 21, of Nashville, won the women's 400 metres individual medley by a massive 15 metres in an American record and personal best time of 4:39.24.

Australian Suzanne Landells took the silver, more than nine seconds behind, and the bronze went to Petra Zindler of West Germany.

"It's a great way to top off my career," said Caulkins, who won five gold medals at the 1978 World Championships but was denied a championship by the U.S. boycott of Moscow.

While there was triumph for the United States, there also personal tragedy. World record holder John Moffet aggravated an old groin injury recording an Olympic record in the morning heats of the 100 metres breaststroke. He could finish only fifth in the final.

Two Canadian weightlifters have been sent home from the Olympic games for failing dope tests to detect strength-building steroids.

Officials named the two lifters as lightweight Luc Chagnon and middle-heavyweight Terence Hadlow and said the men would not be replaced in the Canadian team.

Officials said the two lifters were told to return to Canada last Thursday after tests earlier this month twice showed up the banned drug methyltestosterone. The Canadian weightlifting federation filed notice of appeal.

Hadlow was one of four Canadian lifters detained earlier this year allegedly trying to smuggle in steroids when they returned home from a European trip.

Last week Sweden dropped two banned lifters from the Olympic team. Mikael Persson and Hans Larsson had been barred from international competition for two years for steroid use in the European Championships last May.

Last Friday the International Olympic Committee (IOC) ruled ineligible top American weightlifter Jeff Michels, who had been disqualified for drug use after winning three gold medals at the 1983 Pan American Games.

Weightlifting sources say steroids have been widely used in the sport and new dope-testing equipment introduced for the Olympics has made some competitors nervous.

Olympic medical officials say the drug tests will be the most stringent and sensitive ever used in any sporting event.

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## French formally submit bid for 1992 Games

LOS ANGELES (AP) — At a champagne luncheon in the ballroom of one of this city's most elegant hotels, Paris Mayor Jacques Chirac officially submitted to International Olympic Committee officials the French capital's bid to stage the 1992 Olympic Games.

Paris was the first city to submit its formal bid for the Olympics to be held in eight years. The IOC chose Seoul in South Korea, three years ago to stage the next Olympic Games, scheduled in 1988.

The two other main contenders for 1992, Barcelona and Amsterdam, were submitting their offers later in the week. In a sportsman's gesture, Chirac invited his main rivals, Barcelona Mayor Pasquell Maragall and Amsterdam Mayor Ed Van Thijn, to his presentation luncheon.

The Indian capital, New Delhi, and Brisbane, Australia, were also expected to submit a bid for the 1992 games. They were not believed to have much chance in the vote to be taken by the 92-member IOC at its headquarters in Lausanne, Switzerland, in 1986. Many IOC members said privately that 1992 should be the turn of a West European city for the first time since the 1972 Munich Games. The games are held every four years.

Along among the three European contenders, Paris did not set up a special exhibit to attract the attention of IOC members and international sports officials. Amsterdam even built a typical Dutch pub in the basement of the Biltmore where free beer was served to all comers.

"Paris has no need to make such publicity efforts," a member of Chirac's delegation told reporters. But Chirac handed his guests a glossy 60-page colour brochure that touted the merits of Paris.

From French bread to the Chateau de Versailles and the nuclear research centre at suburban Fontenay-Aux-Roses.

One of the illustrations showed Chirac's controversial project for a transparent pyramid to be erected in the main courtyard of the Louvre Museum under the French government's cultural development programme.



At the conclusion of the 1984 Jordan International Rally, the Motor Sports Committee of the Royal Automobile Club of Jordan, the organiser of this event, wishes to express its appreciation and gratitude to His Highness Prince Abdullah Ibn Al Hussein for his patronage of the event, and also to the Amman Marriott Hotel and Pepsi Cola for their generous sponsorship of the rally and in addition wishes to record its appreciation, gratitude and thanks to the following for their valuable cooperation and assistance:

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The Jordan Television Corp.  
The Hashemite Broadcasting Service  
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### OFFICIAL RESULTS OF THE 1984 JORDAN RALLY

FIRST DRIVER	SECOND DRIVER	CAR	TOTAL TIME
1. MOHAMMED BIN SULAYEM	HASSAN ALI TALIB	TOYOTA CELICA TURBO	4:50:12
2. MICHEL SALEH	ANTOINE SAMIA	TOYOTA CELICA TURBO	5:5:33
3. SAIED AL HAJRI	JOHN SPILLER	PORSCHE 911 SC RS	6:10:31
4. DAVID JEPSON	RAYMOND MILLWARD	TOYOTA COROLLA GT	6:23:51
5. VAHAN TERZIAN	IONNIS THEOPHANOUS	NISSAN 240 RS	6:27:5
6. ANTHONY WALKER	GORDON MC KENZIE	NISSAN 240 RS	6:27:47
7. GEORGE KHAYYAT	VAUGHAN DENNIS	NISSAN 240 RS	6:41:41
8. MARK LEONARD	HANDA LEONARD	TOYOTA COROLLA 1600 GT	6:56:52
9. TAREQ AL WAZZAN	FAYEZ CHEHAB	NISSAN SKYLINE	6:58:0
10. HAILE AGUILAR	GONZALO AGUILAR	TOYOTA CELICA RALLY	7:42:52
11. ABDEL ELAH MALHAS	IBRAHIM GHOLEH	LAND ROVER	8:18:43
12. FITZGERALD AGUILAR	TERESITA AGUILAR	NISSAN 140	9:0 8:59

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## GATT calls for efforts to liberalise world trade

"A viable long-term solution for the debt problems of developing countries will require, in addition to the maintenance of capital flows at the necessary levels, a substantial expansion of their export earning capacity which can take place only on the basis of a new process of trade liberalisation," the report said.

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## 4 parliamentarians arrested in troubled South Indian state

**HYDERABAD, India (Agencies) —** Paramilitary reinforcements patrolled the streets of Hyderabad Monday after four parliamentarians were arrested in an attempt to end a week of communal clashes.

The South Indian city of about two million people has been under curfew since the clashes broke out on July 23 during a Hindu procession. At least 11 people have been killed and nearly 200 injured.

Hyderabad police chief Vijayarama Rao told reporters there had been no incidents since two people were stabbed and about 150 rioters were arrested.

Four state parliamentarians, three Muslim and one Hindu, were arrested during Sunday night's roundup under national security regulations allowing deten-

tion for up to six months without a reason being given.

About 500 people have been arrested since the trouble erupted in a city where the Muslim and Hindu populations are about equal. Most of the casualties have been revenge stabbings and rock fights in Hyderabad's narrow alleys.

The unrest erupted during the Hindu festival of Bonalu when a sacred pot of rice is paraded through the city. Worshippers believe that if after various rites the rice is thrown over a house it protects the inhabitants from illness. The clashes were the fourth

major outbreak of violence between Hindus and Muslims in Hyderabad, capital of Andhra Pradesh state, since former film star N.T. Rama Rao swept Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's Congress (I) party out of power in state elections 18 months ago.

Mr. Rao has been in the forefront of attempts to form an opposition alliance to challenge Mrs. Gandhi in national elections due in the next five months.

Commenting on the disturbances, the Indian Express newspaper said in an editorial Monday there was a clear pattern to the four outbreaks which each involved a religious procession.

"A competitive element in Hinduism matching the traditional Muslim way of celebrating their festivals is possibly at the root of the trouble, with extremists responsible for the revivalist upsurge," it said.

In sensitive areas already pat-

rolled by state police, authorities on Sunday deployed three companies of troops of the Central Reserve Police force, a federal paramilitary unit.

Hindus and Muslims fought running street battles with knives and stones, and so far police opened fire to disperse clashing mobs at least twice last week. The United News of India reported six people had been injured in police gunfire.

### Two shot in Punjab

In the troubled northern state of Punjab, the Press Trust of India (PTI) said a gang of suspected extremists shot dead two people near Hoshiarpur on Sunday.

It added that police had arrested about 400 people led by a former member of parliament, Aminder Singh, when they marched out of a Sikh shrine in Patiala in defiance of a ban on large gatherings.

## Cosmonauts return safely to earth

**MOSCOW (AP) —** Svetlana Savitskaya, the first woman to walk in space, returned safely to earth Sunday with two other cosmonauts who shared her historic second journey into orbit, the Official News Agency TASS said.

The Soyuz T-12 space capsule, with flight Commander Vladimir Dzhanibekov, Igor Volk and Miss Savitskaya aboard, landed just before 5 p.m. Moscow time (1300 GMT), southeast of Dzharkazgan in Soviet Central Asia, TASS said.

All three cosmonauts were in good condition after the landing, TASS said.

Their craft docked with the Soviets' orbiting space station, Salyut-7, during its mission.

Miss Savitskaya, the flight engineer, became the first woman to travel into space twice when the mission began on July 17. On July 25 she became the first woman to walk in space.

During more than 31-2 hours outside the space station, she and Dzhanibekov tested a new tool for cutting, welding, soldering and painting, TASS said.

Miss Savitskaya, a veteran test pilot, made her first space trip in August 1982 when she spent nine days aboard the Salyut-7.

Miss Savitskaya, after her return Sunday, did not directly mention either of her record-setting feats, but complimented the crew and others working in the Soviet space programme for their cooperation and friendship.

"We are certainly pleased with how the flight took place," she said.

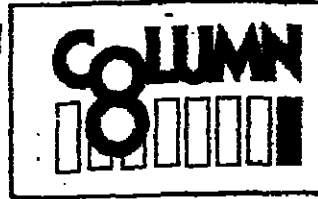
The Soyuz T-12 crew spent 11 days working aboard the space station with its crew, cosmonauts Leonid Kizim, Vladimir Solovoyov and Oleg Atkov. They remained at the orbital complex.

Sunday was their 171st day in space, approaching the 211-day record established by another Soviet space team in 1982.

TASS said the work programme set for the cosmonauts was "made in full," including photography of Soviet territory and experiments to study the structure of the earth's atmosphere and distribution of interplanetary matter in outer space.

The programme also included biomedical research and further study of the influence of space flight conditions on those aboard, TASS said.

Soviet officials have not said how long the three cosmonauts still aboard the space station will remain. Still docked with it is the Soyuz T-11 re-entry capsule, which was brought to the research centre earlier this year by a joint Soviet-Indian team.



## Enraged monkeys besiege house

**JOHANNESBURG (R) —** A troop of about 80 enraged monkeys besieged a South African home at the weekend and attacked two policemen who tried to rescue the occupants, the Rand Daily Mail said Monday. The newspaper quoted 59-year-old Kittle Lambrechts of Durban as saying her family, pestered by monkeys for years, caught a female and baby in a trap when dozens of the animals descended on them. "The whole troop went into a raging fury and attacked us," she said. "A young visitor ... had to run for his life and slammed the door closed just before a full-grown monkey could get hold of him ... it was terrifying." Two policemen who came to the rescue were chased back to their van by the monkeys, who jumped on the vehicle. Armed re-inforcements were called and shot four monkeys dead. The troop then fled into the bushes, apparently after their leader was killed, the Mail said.

## Pakistan hangs 4 criminals

**KARACHI (R) —** Newspapers in Pakistan's Sind province gave wide coverage to the executions Monday of three robbers and a murderer which the government intended as a deterrent, a government spokesman said. Urdu language dailies published photographs and interviews with the condemned men on the eve of the dawn executions. Previously hangings rated only a small space in the press. Sind's Information Secretary Aziz Ashraf told Reuters: "The newspapers were encouraged to give wide publicity as a deterrent to criminals." Newspaper editors said that under its "press advice" system Sind's provincial government had urged newspapers not to publish details of robberies without official approval.

## Charles, Diana mark anniversary

**WINDSOR, England (AP) —** Prince Charles and Princess Diana marked their third wedding anniversary in traditional style for the heir to the throne — he played polo and she watched. Princess Diana, 23, who is expecting her second child in September, gave Prince Charles, 35, a consoling hug after his England B team lost 5-4 against Spain in the match at Windsor Great Park. 64 kilometres west of London. Princess Diana, wearing a cherry red sailor suit-style maternity dress, watched from the royal box with her mother-in-law, Queen Elizabeth II. The England B team, with the score at 4-4, went down in a "sudden death" deciding chukka. Earlier, the England A team won 8-7 against a rest of the world side. Prince Charles played polo three days before their wedding, arousing some fears he might injure himself. But on that occasion it was Princess Diana who cracked, bursting into tears before the barrage of cameras which dogged her throughout the runup to the wedding.

## Jet narrowly misses tourist plane

**ROME (AP) —** An Italian DC-9 passenger jet carrying 10 people narrowly missed colliding with a Danish tourist plane over the Ligurian Sea off the coast of north west Italy, the jet's pilot said Saturday. The incident took place at 10 a.m. (0800 GMT) Thursday as a DC-9 flight of the ATI state-run airlines was preparing to land at the north western port city of Genoa on a flight from Rome. Pilot Enrico Sollazzo told reporters. After air traffic controllers had authorised him to begin his ascent, the pilot said, he saw the two-engine tourist plane heading toward him from the left. Both planes were at a height of 3,200 metres off the coast of Camogli, a port 18 kilometres south of Genoa, he said. "I saw the plane at distance of 200 metres, which may seem like a lot, but for a DC-9 that represents less than one-and-a-half seconds to act," Sollazzo said. The pilot said he had flown 11,000 hours in 12 years for ATI. Sollazzo said he swung the DC-9 to the right and ascended, avoiding the path of the tourist plane. After landing at Genoa he filed a complaint with the airport's landing controllers, who said they "knew nothing" of the Danish plane, he said.

## China's army said to be in better shape

**PEKING (R) —** Chinese Armed Forces are now better able to repel a conventional attack and have enough nuclear weapons to counter an enemy's first strike, according to a Chinese military expert.

The army's firepower, strike ability, mobility and reaction time have all been strengthened in the last five years, military authority Shi Renyu said in a rare article on the fighting power of the People's Liberation Army (PLA).

China has produced its own long and medium-range warheads, tested submarine-launched ballistic missiles and last April sent up a communications satellite, he wrote in the official weekly Peking Review.

Foreign military analysts concluded after the Sino-Vietnamese war in 1979 that the outdated Chinese army had suffered badly.

They say the biggest land-based threat to China comes from large Soviet conventional forces along the border, which Peking has repeatedly demanded should be reduced in size.

Mr. Shi said China had been working hard to apply new tec-

hnology to weapons and equipment.

Tanks and artillery were now better equipped to destroy heavy armour at longer ranges and the army had more long-range guns, automatic cannon and rockets, he said.

Mr. Shi said the PLA's engineering, anti-chemical, amphibious armour and long-range radar units had been considerably improved but some Chinese weaponry was still backward.

Western diplomats said Peking hoped to get better weapons from the United States which recently decided to allow the sale of anti-tank and anti-aircraft weapons to China.

Chinese leaders were also trying to remould the PLA into an instrument which would better serve official policy by ridding it of what they regard as backward and dangerously ideological remnants of the past.

Recent official reports show that the PLA has been cut in strength by about one million men to about 3.2 million while a new conscription law offers incentives for longer service to create a core of trained troops.

## Indian troops rescue hundreds from floods

**NEW DELHI (R) —** Troops were called in to rescue hundreds of families marooned by floods in India's north eastern state of Assam, where 17 people have died, the Press Trust of India (PTI) said Monday.

The troops mounted a rescue operation in the state's Western Dhubri district, it said.

Official reports said 1.5 million people were affected as the swollen Brahmaputra River and its tributaries swamped valleys.

State Governor Bhisma Narayan Singh, who flew over the worst-hit areas Sunday, described the situation as critical. He said the authorities would do everything possible to provide relief.

## Pakistan wants Afghan parties to leave Peshawar

**ISLAMABAD (R) —** Pakistani authorities have ordered all Afghan resistance parties based in the northern frontier capital of Peshawar to move out of the city by August 31, a senior refugee official said.

They have also begun evicting single Afghan males from houses and flats in the city, forcing them to move to nearby villages or refugee camps. Rustam Shah Mohammad told Reuters Sunday night.

Mr. Rustam Shah, North West Frontier Province (NWFP) commissioner for Afghan refugees, said the city was becoming congested with refugees and its 550,000 Pakistani inhabitants were beginning to feel insecure.

"Every day, hundreds of refugees visit those offices," he said by telephone from Peshawar. "They create traffic problems and people in the area have a feeling of uncertainty."

Mr. Rustam Shah denied that the orders to move had anything to do with a car bomb on Saturday

outside one exile party headquarters which killed at least four people and injured 12 others.

He said the authorities had been trying to move the parties out of the city for some time but had been frustrated by a lack of suitable buildings for them in the countryside.

Growing congestion and mounting rivalry between the parties aggravated the situation to the point where, two months ago, the authorities decided to "re-activate" a plan to get them out, he said.

About a dozen resistance parties are based in Peshawar, the former winter residence of the Afghan Kings. Their two main coalitions both have large headquarters guarded by members with machine-guns.

About 50,000 of the almost three million Afghan refugees living in Pakistan are believed to be in Peshawar. The rest live in refugee camps along the border or in cities like Karachi and Islamabad.

## Mondale may shift defence policy if elected president

By Robert Trautman  
Reuters

**WASHINGTON —** Sweeping changes in U.S. defence policies will be made by Walter Mondale if he is elected president in November, defence analysts say.

These changes, representing a sharp shift away from what Mr. Mondale sees as President Reagan's dangerous war posturing, will be reflected both in overall strategy and in weaponry.

Based on his campaign statements and on the platform of his Democratic Party, Mr. Mondale's approach to national security will be less strident than Mr. Reagan's.

### NEWS ANALYSIS

When crises break out abroad, diplomacy is likely to be the U.S. first line of defence, rather than the aircraft carriers and marines that Mr. Reagan has deployed in Lebanon and Grenada.

Some costly and, Democrats say, dubious military projects are likely to be dropped, including the B-1 strategic bomber, the 10-warhead MX intercontinental ballistic missile and the "Star Wars" space-based missile defence research effort.

The Democrats' general outlook is summed up in the platform adopted at the party's national convention earlier this month, which says the Soviet Union uses poverty, repression and despair to further its aims.

"Against adversaries such as these, military force is of limited use," it says.

Mr. Mondale supports a mutual and verifiable freeze on new U.S. and Soviet nuclear weapons.

He accuses Mr. Reagan of emphasising military muscle-flexing at the expense of diplomacy to settle international differences.

In a recent speech, he said: "I

believe that four more years of Mr. Reagan will mean a continuing slide toward an ever more dangerous world — in Central America, in the Middle East, in U.S.-Soviet relations, in an escalating arms race, in every area that bears on peace and security."

Mr. Mondale does not cast himself as anti-military, saying he supports defence spending, within reason.

Two major weapons he would cut, the MX and the B-1, would be replaced by other weapons already being built: The single-warhead "Midgetman" missile and the advanced radar-evading "Sicath" bomber.

Mr. Mondale also opposes resuming production of nerve gas, a request Mr. Reagan has repeatedly made and Congress has rejected.

He says he will put more stress on non-nuclear arms, making it less likely the West would be forced to resort to nuclear weapons to defeat a conventional Warsaw Pact attack.

He will junk the "Star Wars" missile defence effort which he says would "open the heavens to warfare."

Mr. Mondale has also said repeatedly that more money should be put into improving the readiness of existing U.S. forces and less into building costly new weapons, which are of little use if the Defence Department cannot buy enough of them with available funds.

He is expected to use in his campaign a new congressional staff study that says U.S. forces are less prepared for war now than when Mr. Reagan took office four years ago.

Summing up his views on arms spending, Mr. Mondale says: "If we try to spend too much, too fast, we will erode the consensus for the defence we really need."

## E. Germans fend off Soviet criticism

**EAST BERLIN (R) —** East Germany Monday responded to Soviet criticism of its closer relations with Bonn and the West by publishing a Hungarian newspaper article praising Communist Leader Erich Honecker's foreign policy.

The Communist Party newspaper Neues Deutschland republished a lengthy commentary from its Hungarian equivalent, Nepszava, saying that East German diplomacy had attracted "attention and great interest among friends and opponents."

"The GDR (East Germany), like other Socialist countries, considers that the time has come and time, indeed, is pushing to consider the dangers more clearly and it would be wrong to forego any possibility (of contact)," it said.

"Considering GDR diplomatic activity ... it is not difficult to see the aim of doing a service to Europe and the world through developing bilateral relations."

Diplomats said the article, headlined "GDR diplomacy — activity and a sense of responsibility", was clearly a response to a commentary in the Soviet Communist daily Pravda on Friday warning Mr. Honecker to

intimidate East Berlin by economic and political manoeuvres. Last week, Bonn gave the go-ahead for a 950-million-mark (\$330-million) loan to East Germany in return for an easing of Communist restrictions on travel and emigration.

Diplomats saw the loan as opening the way for a Honecker visit later this year to West Germany, the first ever by an East German leader.

Kremlin statements, culminating in the Pravda commentary, have made it clear Moscow is uneasy about Mr. Honecker's efforts to boost economic

and political links with the West.

In the last month, East Germany has played host to two NATO leaders, Andreas Papandreu of Greece and Bettino Craxi of Italy. Mr. Honecker has been invited to several Western countries.

An East German official commented recently on relations with the Soviet Union: "To say there are differences in policy between us is absolutely wrong. There is at the moment a difference in style and no more. That is clear from the fact that we are talking with the West and Moscow, for now, is not."

Moscow and Washington have effectively broken off contacts since NATO began deploying new nuclear missiles in Western Europe last December. Since then, new Soviet rockets have also been deployed in parts of Eastern Europe.

## China, U.K. hint at breakthrough in talks

**PEKING (AP) —** China and Britain hinted at a breakthrough Monday in talks on Hong Kong's future, and the Chinese said visiting British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe would get an audience with senior leader Deng Xiaoping.

Sir Geoffrey met with Premier Zhao Ziyang for 90 minutes Monday morning, and British and Chinese officials said the meeting proceeded in a "friendly and productive atmosphere."

London's senior diplomat arrived Friday on his second China mission since April aimed at advancing the two-year-old secret negotiations on Hong Kong, the capitalist colony that Communist China will re-incorporate in 1997 when Britain's lease expires.

China has pledged post-colonial Hong Kong will remain capitalist and autonomous for 50 years, but has set a September deadline for a pact. Britain wants a detailed, binding agreement.

At stake is the world's third-largest financial centre. "I warmly welcome your visit to China," Mr. Zhao told Mr. Howe at a 90-minute meeting in Zhongnanhai, the guarded Peking compound where Chinese leaders work. Mr. Zhao's remarks were reported by Foreign Ministry Spokesman Qi Huayuan at a news briefing.

"At a crucial moment of the Sino-British talks on the question of Hong Kong, the British foreign secretary, despite travel fatigue and summer heat, made another special trip to Peking and explored together with us the outstanding issues," Mr. Zhao said. "Your current visit, like your previous visit, has given a new impetus to the Sino-British talks."

British sources, asked if there was a breakthrough in remaining issues, kept referring to Sir Geoffrey's Sunday night vaudeville

in which he said there has been "substantial progress."

The Foreign Ministry said Sir Geoffrey would meet with Mr. Deng Tuesday morning at the Great Hall of the People, where China's most authoritative figure receives high-ranking dignitaries.

British sources, who spoke on condition they not be identified, said Britain had been pressing for a meeting between Sir Geoffrey and Mr. Deng, the chairman of the Communist Party Central Advisory Commission.

The 79-year-old leader's recent pronouncements on Hong Kong have sharply increased the colony's mood of political uncertainty.

In May he proclaimed China would deploy troops there after 1997. Last month he chided three Hong Kong executive council members for doubting China's sincerity, and insisted there is no confidence problem.

## Police take wife of missing Solidarity activist

**WARSAW (R) —** The wife of Solidarity underground activist Wladyslaw Frasnynuk, who has been missing since his release from prison on Friday under a political amnesty, was taken from her home by police Monday, her mother said.

Anna Kerner said police told her daughter Krystyna that they wanted to talk to her in connection with her husband but did not elaborate.

Earlier Monday Mrs. Frasnynuk telephoned Solidarity Leader Lech Walesa from her home in the industrial city of Wroclaw in southwest Poland to express alarm at her husband's absence and to seek the banned trade union's help in tracing him.

Mr. Frasnynuk and his lawyer Lech Adamczyk, who is also missing, have not been seen since shortly after Mr. Frasnynuk, the former Solidarity leader in Wroclaw, left Leczyca prison and visited a local church.

Shortly before she was taken, Mrs. Frasnynuk told Reuters: "I am afraid that he might have been arrested but that is only my guess. I have telephoned everybody including the police and the Justice Ministry but I can find nothing out."

A spokesman for the Justice Ministry, which is responsible for processing the release of 652 political prisoners under the amnesty, said he had no knowledge of Mr. Frasnynuk's whereabouts.

Under Polish law, police are allowed to hold suspects without charge for up to 48 hours only.

Mrs. Frasnynuk said she intended to go to Wroclaw's main police office at noon to report her husband as a missing person.

Mr. Adamczyk's wife said Mr. Frasnynuk went to the church to change his clothes and then intended to travel to Czestochowa with her husband to give thanks for his release at the shrine of the Black Madonna, Poland's patron

regation. "In the amnesty, we see a step long-awaited from the authorities aimed at mutual understanding and extinguishing social conflicts."

Defending Fr. Popieluszko, Fr. Bogucki said: "Father Jerzy is not an anarchist ... he silences turbulent minds and he defuses tension. I hope in God that no one in Poland will do him harm."

The mass at which the priests spoke was one of a series said each month for the homeland and at which Fr. Popieluszko in particular has condemned the suppression of Solidarity under martial law.

Fr. Bogucki said the masses would continue to be held although the authorities have warned they will keep a tight rein on dissent after the amnesty.

"The homeland mass harms no one, in fact it calms minds," Fr. Bogucki said. "This is why we will not give it up. All of us respect the legal order. We are not traitors."

He added: "After 40 years (of Communist rule), society is very tired and would welcome a spirit of confidence between the authorities and the people in the interests of the nation and the state. Until now, we have had only words (from the authorities) which have been denied by the facts."

The mass was attended by priests and Solidarity sympathisers from all over Poland. Banners reading "welcome to political prisoners" and "Solidarity welcomes prisoners of conscience" were hung on the church railings.

Meanwhile Marian Jurczyk, a senior Solidarity official who has also benefited from the amnesty, has urged a meeting of union leaders released from jail, informed sources said Sunday.

Mr. Jurczyk, 48, who is being treated in a government clinic near Warsaw for a heart complaint, said the meeting should be to discuss future plans.

Fr. Popieluszko, a beneficiary of the amnesty, told the con-

## GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN  
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### ANSWERS TO BRIDGE QUIZ

Q.1—Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:  
♠109652 ♥9873 ♦652 ♣4

The bidding has proceeded:  
North East South West  
1 ♠ Pass Pass 1 ♦  
2 ♦ Pass ?

What do you bid now?  
A.—Partner must have close to a demand bid for this auction, but you must face the fact that only the ten of spades saves your hand from being a yarborough. Surely partner can, on this sequence, expect you to have a five-card suit and, since you have nothing else, a bid of two spades is more than adequate. But should partner make any further move, you should be delighted to cooperate.

Q.2—As South, vulnerable, you hold:  
♠K76 ♥5 ♦AK107 ♣AK983

The bidding has proceeded:  
East South West North  
4 ♥ Dble Pass 4 ♣  
Pass ?

What do you bid now?  
A.—What would you like to do? We admit that partner could easily have enough for slam, but he might also have little more than spade length. Accept the fact that East's preempt has made it impossible for you to investigate intelligently, and hope that partner has enough to make four spades. Pass.

Q.3—Both vulnerable, as South you hold:  
♠A85 ♥AKQ952 ♦65 ♣8

What is your opening bid?  
A.—Your hand is not strong enough for a demand bid of two hearts, but too good for a preemptive opening bid of four hearts. That leaves you with only one choice—one heart.

Q.4—As South, vulnerable, you hold:  
♠A83 ♥QJ6 ♦AKQ9873

The bidding has proceeded:  
South West North East

in controls and allow him to assess slam possibilities.

Q.6—Both vulnerable, as South you hold:  
♠96 ♥AQ1054 ♦Q93 ♣762

Partner opens the bidding with one no trump. What do you respond?  
A.—You have enough to invite game, but you would rather play in hearts if possible. Therefore, you don't want to raise to two no trump. The solution is to employ the Stayman Convention. Bid two clubs. If partner denies a major, bid two hearts—that is forcing to two no trump or three of your suit. If he bids hearts, raise to three. And should he bid two spades, you can invite game by bidding two no trump.